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# ***Daily Report***

## **Near East & South Asia**

FBIS-NES-89-021  
Thursday  
2 February 1989

# Daily Report

## Near East & South Asia

FBIS-NES-89-021

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2 February 1989

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LD0202132889 [Editorial Report]

Israel

**Shamir Peace Plan**—Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir announced a two-stage peace plan in remarks broadcast by Jerusalem radio. The first stage will provide "interim conditions" and will include "full autonomy," he said. Israeli troops will be withdrawn from "big centers of population" in the territories to "specified locations."

As for the second stage, Shamir said it will involve "direct negotiations without any preconditions between Israel, the Palestinian Arabs, and some Arab countries, if they will join the negotiations." Shamir said that sovereignty would be discussed after 5 years of autonomy, the radio noted, and he again made it clear that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

Foreign Minister Moshe Arens subsequently stated that Shamir's proposals are not the government's promised new initiative, which has "still not been finalized," according to Jerusalem radio.

The PLO rejected Shamir's plan as a pretext for the continued occupation of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, Amman television reported.

A commentary broadcast by Baghdad Voice of the PLO radio said Shamir is deluding himself into thinking these proposals can extricate his government from the "great fix" caused by the Palestinian uprising. The radio stressed that the PLO's own peace initiative is not stagnant and is continually developing.

In another political development, Israeli sources cited by Jerusalem radio dismissed as "not serious" Palestinian historian Walid al-Khalidi's suggestion that a Palestinian state be established without a trained army.

**Territories Violence**—THE JERUSALEM POST reported that 17 Palestinians were wounded in clashes with soldiers in the West Bank and Gaza Strip 1 February.

**Relations With USSR**—Commenting on the possible appointment of Natan Shcharanskiy as Israel's UN ambassador, a Soviet diplomatic source cited by MA'ARIV warned that this could wipe out all the progress made in bilateral contacts and lead to a "total freeze."

The Soviets would view Shcharanskiy's appointment as a sign that Israel is not seriously interested in improving relations with the USSR, he added.

Lebanon

**Arab Committee Statement**—In a statement carried by the clandestine Radio Free Lebanon, the Arab League ministerial committee on Lebanon registered its "satisfaction" with the "positive, cooperative attitude" displayed by Lebanese officials in their recent talks with the committee.

The committee decided to continue contacts with other Lebanese sides and urged all parties concerned to refrain from taking any measures that might exacerbate tension. Tunis radio reported that the committee will hold contacts with around 17 Lebanese leaders from different factions in Kuwait starting 23 February.

According to Radio Monte Carlo, the committee is considering proposals to establish a "security zone" to elect a new Lebanese president. This would involve placing "Greater Beirut" under the control of a Lebanese Army brigade supervised by officers from the six Arab states on the committee.

The proposals also call for placing all Lebanese areas under the sole authority of the legitimate Lebanese authority, a formula which the committee adopted as an alternative to General Michel 'Awn's insistence on a timetable for the withdrawal of Syrian troops.

In Beirut, the PFLP criticized PLO leader Yasir 'Arafat for meeting with 'Awn, stating that the meeting constitutes recognition of the "partitionist" government in East Beirut, Voice of National Resistance radio reported.

**Amal-Hizballah**—The Amal-Hizballah coordination committee held its first meeting in a "positive atmosphere," Beirut radio reported, noting that agreement was reached to begin evacuating wounded combatants on 2 February.

**SLA-Palestinian Clash**—Three Palestinians were killed in a 2 February clash with South Lebanese Army soldiers in southwest Lebanon, Voice of Lebanon radio reported. The Palestinians were trying to sneak past an SLA post toward the Israeli border.

Sudan

Islamic National Front leader Hasan 'Abdallah al-Turabi was appointed foreign minister and deputy prime minister in Al-Sadiq al-Mahdi's reshuffled cabinet, MENA reported. Other appointments to the cabinet were also announced.

Iran

Majlis Speaker 'Ali Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani said Iran is ready to resume diplomatic relations with Saudi Arabia and "we are having indirect talks with them," IRNA reported.

Hashemi-Rafsanjani also said he does not rule out the possibility of resuming the war with Iraq if that country "does not submit to UN Resolution 598 and does not leave our territory," IRNA added.

Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini pardoned the four radio executives sentenced for broadcasting an un-Islamic program, IRNA reported.

Citing JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the agency noted that the pardon followed a request by Chief Justice Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili and that the four were released from prison 2 February and have resumed their work at Tehran radio.

RESALAT rebutted the charge of treason leveled by a group of Majlis deputies for publishing "secret" material concerning the budget, IRNA reported. The paper claimed it had reported only that an amendment to the budget had been proposed and discussed but denied it had revealed the content of the amendment.

#### **Iraq**

Iraq has begun to implement "the biggest petrochemical industries plant in the region," Minister of Industry and Military Industrialization Husayn Kamil told INA.

Kamil said the project will produce 21 kinds of petrochemicals with an annual production of about 1.5 billion tons, 70 percent of which will be for export in the early years, the agency added.

#### **Afghanistan**

**Convoy Attacked**—The armed opposition fired missiles at a Soviet convoy 1 February "within several kilometers" of Kabul, Moscow radio reported citing an Afghan spokesman.

**Mujahidin Government**—The mujahidin alliance has appointed Ahmad Shah Bin Dawlat Khan prime minister of the mujahidin government, Kuwait's AL-ANBA reported 31 January. The paper also named 2 deputy prime ministers and 12 ministers of the government.

**Talks in Islamabad**—Iran is opposed to any attempts to "weaken" the Afghan mujahidin struggle or to disintegrate the country, Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati told Pakistani President Ghulam Ishaq Khan 1 February during talks reported by IRNA.

Velayati added that the unity of "all Afghan groups" is a prerequisite for victory against the occupiers. According to Islamabad radio, the president declared that the immediate establishment of a shura is "imperative" for the reconstruction of Afghanistan.

#### **Pakistan**

Curfew was imposed in a Karachi suburb 1 February following ethnic clashes in the city in which two people were killed, according to Islamabad radio and AFP.

The government-owned PAKISTAN TIMES accused the secret service of acting as an "invisible government" and called for its reorganization, AFP reported. According to observers, this is the first time the official press has published such "heated criticism" of the secret service.



## Inter-Arab Affairs

**Arab League Committee Proposes Plan on Lebanon**  
*JN0102141789 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1200 GMT 1 Feb 89

[George Bashir dispatch from Tunis]

[Text] The Arab follow-up committee which has been meeting in Tunis for 2 days is expected to conclude its work on the Lebanese question this afternoon, or tomorrow morning at the latest.

The Lebanese-Arab and inter-Arab consultations have reached their climax last night and this morning about the six proposals on the principles of solutions to the current Lebanese crisis which the committee has achieved during its dialogue with the three leaders—Husayn al-Husayni, Michel 'Awn, and Salim al-Huss.

It has been observed that Al-Husayni and Al-Huss have submitted joint notes on the plan of the proclamation of the Arab principles to solve Lebanon's crisis which the committee drew up yesterday. This morning the follow-up committee met and discussed the situation in light of the proposals submitted by Al-Husayni and Al-Huss on one hand and 'Awn on the other. In conclusion, it drew up a new plan that takes into consideration the notes of the three leaders which were made yesterday.

The committee's chairman—the Kuwaiti foreign minister—will meet again this afternoon with Al-Husayni and Al-Huss and then with 'Awn with the attendance of the Arab League secretary general. The final resolutions will then be drawn up and will be presented to the Lebanese side.

The six Arab ministers have observed that there is a similarity in viewpoints, but the difference is over the implementation. However, the Arab ministers this morning warned the Lebanese sides against wasting the opportunity of a strong Arab solidarity, which existed with them since the recent foreign ministers' meeting, to find a permanent solution to the Lebanese crisis that is guaranteed by the Arabs, because this opportunity is a unique one and is supported both by the Arabs and international sides.

The Arab proposals have adopted the simultaneous stationing of the Lebanese Army in stages and placing all the Lebanese areas within the international boundaries under its legitimate canopy and authority. This is to begin in the area whose borders are greater Beirut—that is from the Sports City to Nahr al-Mawt—to be placed under the control of an Army brigade, which will be formed from other Army brigades in the eastern and western parts [of Beirut], and supervised by officers from the six Arab states, provided that a security zone is

established to elect a president for the Republic, a speaker for the Chamber of Deputies, and a committee charged with making constitutional and legal reforms in the system.

This committee must take into consideration the principle of participation in government; removing fear, injustice, and deprivation; achieving social justice; and preserving the republican, democratic system. These amendments must take into consideration the unique characters of the Lebanese society.

The proposals also call for endeavoring to withdraw the Israeli army immediately from the south and implement the international resolutions issued by the UN Security Council, the United Nations, and the Arab summit. The proposals also call for placing all the Lebanese areas under the Lebanese legitimate authority alone. The clauses also stipulated the establishment of a national unity government that will work to implement these resolutions, particularly those related to reforms, provided they are approved by the Parliament.

It was noticed that the clause related to placing all Lebanese areas under the Lebanese legitimate authority alone was considered by the committee as an alternative to President 'Awn's insistence on including in the resolutions a clause related to a timetable for Syrian troops' withdrawal from Lebanon.

**Statement Issued in Tunis**  
*NC0102160889 (Clandestine) Radio Free Lebanon*  
in Arabic 1432 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Live dispatch by Michel al-Kik from Tunis]

[Text] About half an hour ago the drafting committee finished preparing the Arab League committee's statement on Lebanon. The statement was read out and then followed by a news conference. This took place from 1500 to 1530 local time in Tunis, which is 1600 to 1630 local time in Beirut.

The statement, which I will read to you, was read out by Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi. The committee chairman, Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, held a news conference afterwards.

The statement is as follows: An Arab ministerial committee was formed by the Arab League Council in its extraordinary meeting held on the foreign ministerial level on 12 January. This committee was tasked to contact all the Lebanese parties to probe for their opinions and proposals on solving the Lebanese crisis. The committee was instructed to use its good offices with these parties to achieve national reconciliation.

The committee began its work based on its belief in a unified, sovereign, and independent Lebanon. The committee sought to stress its determination to extract Lebanon from its long and harsh suffering; to enable that



country to restore its sovereignty, unity, and territorial integrity; to eliminate the reasons behind its constitutional bodies' inactivity; and to end the reasons for divisions which have brought only disaster to Lebanon and the Lebanese.

The committee's work was an expression of the desire of all Lebanese to live together in a free and democratic society where justice and equality prevail and in a society which is part of the Arab family. The committee sought to bring about a comprehensive settlement based on national reconciliation which meets the hopes of the Lebanese and takes into account the demands of all parties concerned and their desire for stability. The committee sought to establish the general principles for reforms and for electing the president of the Republic.

The committee held a working session on 29 January at Arab League headquarters under the chairmanship of His Excellency Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, Kuwait's deputy prime minister and foreign minister. Committee members and the Arab League secretary general attended the meeting, during which the committee outlined the way it operates and its program for action in the present phase.

The committee also registered its satisfaction with the responses of Husayn al-Husayni, Dr Salim al-Huss, and General Michel 'Awn, all of whom accepted the committee chairman's invitation to meet with the committee at Arab League headquarters in Tunis. The three Lebanese officials showed a positive, cooperative attitude in their dealings with the committee.

The committee listened on 30 and 31 January to the Lebanese officials and registered their opinions on the Lebanese crisis and their ideas on ways to resolve it. The committee then met on 1 February and assessed the outcome of its actions at this point.

The committee decided to continue the necessary contacts with the remaining Lebanese parties to establish a conciliatory formula for resolving the existing Lebanese crisis.

The committee underlines the support of Arab countries for Lebanon and expresses optimism over the efforts aiming at extricating Lebanon from its tribulations. The committee, at the same time, beseeches all the parties concerned to refrain from undertaking any measures or steps that might lead to heightened tensions, change the structure of the state apparatus and departments, or disrupt economic life and trade. This will be necessary if the committee is to continue its good offices mission in the most favorable circumstances.

**Committee on Lebanon Ends Work**  
LD0102230389 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic  
1600 GMT 1 Feb 89

[text] The Arab Good Offices Committee entrusted with resolving the Lebanese crisis ended its proceedings in

Tunis at midday today but will, meanwhile, continue the necessary contacts with the remaining Lebanese parties to reach a conciliatory formula to resolve the current Lebanese crisis.

It is expected, in this respect, that the committee will continue its contacts with some 17 personalities, representing the various Lebanese political and spiritual tendencies, in the Kuwaiti capital from the 23d of this month.

This was learned from an Arab diplomatic source in Tunis.

### Palestinian Affairs

**PLO Spokesman Rejects Shamir Peace Plan**  
JN0102204589 Amman Television Service in English  
2000 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] The PLO today rejected the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's peace plan, describing it as a pretext for continued occupation of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. PLO spokesman Ahmad 'Abd al-Rahman said in Tunis that the Palestinian people are struggling for self-determination and complete Israeli withdrawal.

Shamir's plan envisaged an Israeli troop withdrawal from urban centers as part of an autonomy for Palestinians in the occupied lands.

**PLO Representatives Comment on Shamir Plan**  
NC0202121789 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1030 GMT  
2 Feb 89

[Text] Cairo, 2 Feb (MENA)—Palestinian Leaders in Cairo have unanimously rejected Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir's plan which he announced yesterday and in which he declared Israel's willingness to partially withdraw from some West Bank and Gaza Strip towns. Autonomy rule would be set up in the occupied territories pending negotiations on sovereignty over them in accordance with the Camp David accords.

The Palestinian leaders emphasized that there is nothing new in Shamir's peace plan and declared it aims at aborting the Palestinian popular uprising in the occupied territories and bypassing the PLO's recent diplomatic victories.

Jamal al-Surani, member of the PLO Executive Committee, has declared that there is nothing new in Shamir's plan. He said Shamir attempts to escape from the predicament in which he lives, from reality, and from the international will that was embodied by the UN General Assembly's meeting in Geneva.

Jamal al-Surani said that the world which has long been patient about Israel's crimes and its violations of the Geneva conventions and human, moral norms thought Shamir would respond to the will of the international community. However, the illusory plan which he

submitted yesterday demonstrates Israel's continued organized policy of oppressing the Palestinian people by methods which people find hard to believe.

Al-Surani urged the United States to take positive steps toward attaining security and peace in the region so it would enjoy calm, security, and stability after 40 years of violence. He said the Palestinian people and the Arab nation expect much from the new U.S. Administration.

Al-Surani asserted there will be no peace unless the Palestinian people's inalienable and legitimate rights, notably to self-determination and the establishment of an independent state, are guaranteed.

Meanwhile, PLO representative in Cairo Sa'id Kamal said it becomes clear immediately after reading Shamir's plan that he wants to gain time. Shamir also seeks to circumvent the international support that the PLO has enjoyed as a result of its recent peace initiative, stated in Palestinian leader Yasir 'Arafat's address to the UN General Assembly in Geneva following the PNC's resolutions in Algiers. Sa'id Kamal asserted that the PLO rejects Shamir's plan.

Zuhdi al-Qidrah, PLO charge d'affaires and Fatah representative in Cairo, has described the Shamir plan as an attempt to revive the dead to avoid confronting the Palestinian peace. He stressed that Shamir has said nothing new, but merely repeated the plans previously rejected by the Palestinian people. He added that Shamir is attempting to deceive world public opinion to appear as a man of peace.

Zuhdi al-Qidrah affirmed that Shamir knew beforehand that his plan would be rejected by the Palestinian people inside and outside the occupied territories and that he is trying to gain time and to use evasive tactics. Al-Qidrah said Shamir thinks that in this way he and his defense minister can abort the Palestinian people's uprising before it achieves its aims.

Usamah Sharab, media official at the PLO's office in Cairo, said Shamir's plan is totally rejected by the Palestinian people and the PLO leadership. He said the Palestinian people recognize the motives behind Shamir's submission of his old and worn ideas and plans.

Sharab added that Shamir's plan is an attempt to deceive world public opinion and to gain time in an attempt to abort the uprising. He noted that this will only further inflame and strengthen the uprising.

**Commentary Views Shamir's 'Old Proposals'**  
*JN0102213789 Baghdad Voice of the PLO in Arabic*  
1952 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Political commentary: "The Unsuccessful Zionist Attempts To Get Out of the Big Dilemma"]

[Text] Brothers, O sons of our great Palestinian people, O sons of our glorious Arab nation: After long procrastination, Shamir, who is the head of the new ministerial

alliance in the Zionist entity, has come out with some proposals which he deludes himself into thinking will extricate him from the great fix which is gradually growing larger due to the continuation, intensification, and expansion of our heroic and blessed uprising.

From his point of view, Shamir's new proposals revolve around one point, which is autonomy based on Camp David, although Shamir has tried to polish this point with some glittering words, such as when he says that autonomy is large in scale and [words indistinct].

The strange thing about the issue is that Yitzhaq Shamir is presenting these proposals under a specified ceiling—direct negotiations and elections under the control of the occupation. At the same time, he totally denies the concept of an independent Palestinian state.

What is also strange is that these proposals which Shamir has been preparing us for ever since he won the elections 3 months ago are the same ideas and maneuvers previously presented by Yitzhaq Rabin and Shimon Peres. The question remains: Why did Yitzhaq Shamir choose this particular point in time to present these old proposals as though they are a new discovery?

The first reason is that the new wave of violence and terrorism implemented by the Zionist entity since the beginning of this year which the enemy leaders were greatly depending on as a way to stop, calm, or weaken the uprising, has failed so far.

In fact, the uprising has become more effective and more intense. Also, the voices inside the Zionist entity and inside the ruling establishment itself have begun to multiply and declare the impossibility of eliminating the uprising with the traditional military means.

Things, in fact, got to the point where some voices, such as General Mordekhay Gur, have started demanding the necessity of holding new elections inside the Zionist entity to form a new Zionist government which would shoulder the tasks of the coming stage. This issue in itself is a frank accusation directed at Shamir and the ministerial alliance he is heading unsuccessfully, and terribly so.

The second reason is that the Palestinian peace initiative, ever since it was declared in the PNC session in Algiers did not, at any point, become stagnant. Nay, it is continually developing on numerous levels. The first round of Palestinian-U.S. dialogue materialized. President George Bush's administration came to affirm it will continue dialogue with the PLO. Meanwhile, the Palestinian thrust continued at the world political forums.

Brother Abu 'Ammar's [Yasir 'Arafat's] recent talks in Madrid with EC representatives, the invitations he received from the group of Scandinavian states, and the activities carried out by the Nonaligned Movement's nine-member committee and the Arab seven-member

committee indicate that the Palestinian peace initiative continues to advance on various levels with the aim of convening an international conference for peace.

This also indicates that international commitment toward this issue is gradually becoming more crystallized and that the Zionists' wagering on time is reversing into an absolutely adverse factor against them, thus increasing the pressure of the impasse in which they are involved.

Many Zionist leaders still adopt the policy of evading facts. They move on the following axes to gain time:

The first axis is making political initiatives and proposals rejected by the PLO. This is aimed at maneuvering, undermining international efforts, and confusing ideas through talking about self-rule, elections, and a truce under which the uprising comes to a halt. This tactic was exposed and categorically rejected by the PLO.

The second axis is to exploit time as much as possible to destroy the uprising. This has been represented by the recent Zionist cabinet's public, flagrant decisions, which were also reflected in terms of large-scale terrorism, violence, and crazy rancor exercised by the Zionists against our people throughout the homeland.

The third axis is the Zionists' attempt to escape the impasse through preparations for launching a large-scale aggression against our camps and our Palestinian presence in southern Lebanon to distract attention and to focus efforts on new facts and a new situation.

However, the Zionist tactic is exposed. The Zionist inability behind this tactic is clear. The Zionist impasse is exacerbating day after day. In addition to our continuous call to our Arab brothers, our global friends, and the international community in general to carry out the required responsibility, our response will be escalating the uprising and escalating struggle until the Zionists yield to international consensus about the Palestinian peace logic. Revolution until victory.

**PLO's Hurani Denies 'Arafat To Meet Peres**  
NC0102144389 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1345 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tunis, 1 Feb (MENA)—PLO Executive Committee member 'Abdallah Hurani has denied that a meeting is to be held between PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat and Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Shim'on Peres in March in Stockholm.

Press reports published here today have said that Swedish parties are working to organize a meeting at the highest level between the PLO and Israel. These reports anticipated that these efforts would succeed, especially after the success of the Stockholm meeting between 'Arafat and American Jewish personalities at the end of last year.

**PFLP-GC Spokesman Denies Bombing of Airliner**  
JN0202065689 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic  
0500 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] The U.S. CBS television network has accused PFLP-GC Leader Ahmad Jibril of masterminding the Pan Am airliner crash over Ireland on the 21st of last month [place and date as heard] and that he received Libyan and Syrian backing in this regard.

CBS did not cite any sources for its information but said investigators of the crash favor this supposition.

However, and on CBS television itself, PFLP-GC spokesman 'Umar Shihabi responded to these accusations by saying: We are not involved at all in this operation, we do not practice terrorism, and we denounce such actions.

**PFLP on 'Arafat Meeting With Lebanon's 'Awn**  
NC0202070689 Beirut Voice of National Resistance  
in Arabic 0530 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] The PFLP stated that Yasir 'Arafat acted irresponsibly when he met with General Michel 'Awn in Tunis. In a statement issued in Beirut, the Front said this meeting constitutes recognition of the legitimacy of the partitionist government headed by 'Awn. The PFLP affirmed that this step contradicts Palestinian consensus and only expresses 'Arafat's position.

The Front called on 'Arafat to respect the PNC resolutions. The Front also renewed its support for the Lebanese national movement in its struggle against the Zionist ambitions and the plans of the fascist isolationist forces seeking to partition Lebanon.

**IZVESTIYA Interviews DFLP's Hawatimah**  
PM3101151489 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian  
31 Jan 89 Morning Edition p 5

[Interview with Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, by M. Kozhevnikov in Moscow titled "Event: Nature and Opinions": "Nayif Hawatimah: A Clash of Views Is Better than a Show of Unanimity"—date not given]

[Text] The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP) is one of the main Palestinian organizations belonging to the PLO. This year the front marks its jubilee—the 20th anniversary of its formation.

Our correspondent met with Nayif Hawatimah, general secretary of the DFLP, who is in Moscow, and asked him to describe the present state of affairs in the Palestinian resistance movement and comment on recent events in the Near East.

[Kozhevnikov] You have just come back from Tunis, where PLO headquarters are located. What urgent problems now face the PLO leadership?



[Hawatimah] I will touch on just one of them, the most important, in my view. A working conference of leaders of the main organizations belonging to the PLO was held in Tunis 15-16 January. The central point on the agenda was the question of forming a provisional government of the independent Palestinian state. There was a fairly heated debate and the most diverse opinions, sometimes diametrically opposite, were expressed.

[Kozhevnikov] Forgive me, but is this not a case of "dividing up the bearskin before you've killed the bear"?

[Hawatimah] Indeed, from outside it could look as if we are arguing over which of us will take which post in a cabinet that does not yet exist. But that is not so. It is not a question of allocating ministerial portfolios, but of the principles of the formation of our government.

For instance, we in the DFLP believe that the well-known decisions of the Algiers session of the Palestine National Council (PNC) set forth the correct platform, in political and class terms, for the formation of a government.

We firmly believe that all groupings of the Palestinian resistance movement as well as independent Palestinian figures who adhere to the decisions of the Algiers session of the PNC should be represented on the government. Our opinion, which is also shared by some Fatah leaders, is that places should also be reserved in the future government for representatives of the United National Leadership of the Uprising in the occupied territories.

And another important aspect. We believe that the PLO Executive Committee and Central Council are called upon to monitor the government's activity. It will thus be possible to avoid contradictions between the PLO leadership and the cabinet.

[Kozhevnikov] But as I understand it, different opinions exist on this?

[Hawatimah] Yes. For instance, Yasir 'Arafat has put forward a plan for the formation of a comparatively large government (27-30 people) in which the vast majority of places are assigned to so-called independent Palestinian figures. Let me explain that here we are talking about Palestinians from among the national haute bourgeoisie who live in the occupied territories and elsewhere.

Representation of the main groupings of the Palestinian resistance movement on the cabinet is reduced to a minimum (only seven to eight places). In our view that is clearly insufficient and is contrary to the decisions of the Algiers session. We also have other criticisms of this plan and therefore we expressed our disagreement with it. I must say that some people at the Tunis conference simply rejected discussion of the question of a future Palestinian government...

[Kozhevnikov] So there are new disagreements here?

[Hawatimah] It is quite natural for an open democratic debate on such an important matter to uncover different approaches. I think a clash of views is always better than a show of unanimity. We agreed that we will come back to the problem of the formation of a government in the second half of February. For the time being the question remains open.

[Kozhevnikov] At the end of last year there was, you could say, a sensational event—direct contacts between PLO and U.S. representatives began. There is still much discussion over this and conjectures of all kinds are being constructed. It would be interesting to hear your opinion.

[Hawatimah] I agree, it is indeed an extraordinary event. After long years of stubbornly refusing to recognize the PLO, the Americans were forced to commence dialogue with it in the end. This indisputably testifies to the PLO's prestige, which has grown as a result of the continuing rising in the occupied territories and especially since the Algiers PNC session.

Washington seems to have realized that without involving the PLO in the settlement process you can hardly achieve any real results. But the Americans want to do this in their own way. In my view, having begun dialogue with the PLO, they are pursuing several objectives at once. Chief among them is that of securing an end to the Palestinians' rising in the occupied territories.

At the working conference in Tunis that I mentioned, Y. 'Arafat informed us that Washington, through its West European allies, is stepping up the pressure on the PLO leadership to try and make it at least suspend the rising. Let me also remind you of the recent proposal by Israeli Defense Minister Rabin on holding municipal elections in the occupied territories on condition that the rising stops for a period of 3-6 months. In my view that is nothing but a tactical ruse by the Israelis, who are trying to gain at least a "respite" for themselves.

As for our position, the DFLP position, on this question, it is firm: While the occupation regime exists, the rising should continue!

[Kozhevnikov] You said that the United States, in establishing contacts with the PLO, pursues other objectives too.

[Hawatimah] Quite true. The Americans, for instance, want the PLO's political and military structure to be reorganized. They demand that we "restructure ourselves according to the American scenario" and try to convince us that in its present form the PLO "cannot participate in the Near East settlement as an equal partner." In fact it is a question of the desire to split the organization and distort its democratic and political nature. We consider such demands absolutely unacceptable.

[Kozhevnikov] In the world press, and especially the Arab press, the question of the persisting disagreements between the PLO and Syria is still discussed. Are there grounds for such reports?

[Hawatimah] Yes, unfortunately. We have always been convinced that the strengthening of the PLO's ties with all the Arab states, including Syria, is vitally necessary to the entire Palestinian resistance movement. But the "special position" held for various reasons by Damascus and the right wing of the PLO makes it difficult to fulfill this important task.

Nonetheless some positive signs have emerged recently, inspiring hopes for the normalization of Syrian-Palestinian relations. Thus Syria has agreed to participate in the planned pan-Arab summit conference, in which the PLO will also participate.

The DFLP recently called for a dialogue between the PLO and the four "front-line" states—Syria, Lebanon, Egypt, and Jordan. We hope this appeal will meet with a positive response.

**Al-Quds Radio Condemns Meeting With Goren**  
JN0102185789 (Clandestine) Al-Quds Palestinian Arab  
Radio in Arabic 1755 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Despite the strict media blackout imposed on the Gaza Strip and despite the curfew and cut telephone lines in the camps, villages, and towns of the Gaza Strip, the events and confrontations witnessed by the strip,

especially in the past few days, prove that all the Zionist-American efforts to put an end to the tempestuous uprising in the Gaza Strip, or at least to calm down the situation there, have failed.

The most recent of these was the meeting between the coordinator of the Zionist occupation's affairs, the terrorist Goren and others, with some personalities from the Gaza Strip. These personalities warned against and condemned the tendentious rumors propagated by the Zionist security departments, in participation with the media. They affirmed that this meeting came as an obligatory response to reality and the circumstances of the Zionist-American occupation.

Despite this condemnation and warning, the mere meetings and falling into a trap, the results of which are known, should be avoided. This is what the Gazan people—the people of the uprising in the Gaza Strip—affirm. They reject these meetings no matter what the motives or reasons.

Our people in the Gaza Strip wonder: What is the use of these meetings when the results are well-known to everybody. Condemnation and warning after falling into a set trap is not a good enough excuse for those who responded to these meetings.

The mass media, on 30 January, 1989, mentioned the meeting between the terrorist, Goren, with Palestinian notables and discussed the issue of the elections with them. This is something they denied vehemently.

On the same level, the residents of the Gaza Strip commented on the stepped-up confrontations during the past few days saying: We have nothing to lose. Therefore, the citizens walk the streets in hundreds confronting the Zionist-U.S. forces with their bare chests and their Gazan-Palestinian stones.



## Algeria

### **PLO's 'Arafat Departs Algiers Following Talks**

*LD3101235689 Algiers Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1702 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[Excerpt] Brother leader 'Abu Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], PLO Executive Committee Chairman and Commander in Chief of the forces of the Palestinian revolution, left Algeria this afternoon after a visit lasting 24 hours, during which he met with Algerian President brother Chadli Bendjedid and a number of senior Algerian officials from the FLN and the government.

An informed Palestinian source said that the meeting between brother leader Abu Ammar and President Chadli Bendjedid and his talks with senior Algerian officials were important and constructive, and dealt with the latest developments of the Palestinian problem and the scope of the Palestinian move in the direction of consolidating the Palestinian peace offensive, in addition to the discussion of conditions in the occupied territories in light of the escalation of the brave popular uprising, and the Zionist oppressive and terrorist measures and practices faced by our rising people.

The source added that the Algerian president renewed Algiers' principled and firm attitude of support for the struggle of the Palestinian people, for the achievement of all their legitimate national interests. [passage omitted]

### **New Ambassador to Egypt Meets With Bendjedid**

*LD0102095389 Algiers APS in English 1336 GMT  
31 Jan 89*

[Text] Algiers, 30/1/89 (APS)—The new ambassador of Algeria to Cairo Abdelhamid Adjali was received Sunday by the head of state who gave him directives concerning his new mission in Egypt recalling links existing between the two peoples.

The head of state, the ambassador said, insisted on the necessity to strengthen those links and develop concentration and cooperation in the political, economic and cultural fields.

### **Joint Commission With Tunisia Concludes Talks**

*LD0202113289 Algiers APS in English 1017 GMT  
2 Feb 89*

[Text] Tunis, 2/2/89 (APS)—The works of the Algerian-Tunisian joint commission for the development of border areas ended Tuesday here under the co-chairmanship of foreign minister, Boualem Bessaïeh and his Tunisian counterpart, Abdelhamid Escheikh and with the participation of interior ministers of the two countries.

During this meeting, the two sides examined bilateral cooperation and steps made in the development of border areas in order to reinforce relations of fraternity, cooperation and good neighbourliness.

The two delegations expressed satisfaction about the results obtained in this field and affirmed their determination to intensify consultation and coordination in the interest of the two countries. The two sides paid homage to the spirit of fraternity which characterized bilateral relations on the eve of the commemoration of events of Sakiet Sidi Yusuf which will remain for future generations a symbol of sacrifice and common struggle of Algerian and Tunisian people.

### **Health Cooperation Plan With USSR Signed**

*LD2901160689 Algiers APS in English 1315 GMT  
29 Jan 89*

[Text] Algiers, 29/1/89 (APS)—Health minister and his Soviet counterpart signed on Saturday a plan of cooperation for the year 1989 and 1990 rounding up the official three days visit of Soviet minister in Algeria.

This plan which falls in line with the protocol of cooperation signed on 20 November 1984 between the two health ministries centers on the carrying on of the exchange of knowledge in the whole medical specialties of common interest.

The two sides focused on the exchange of experience and specialists in the field of research on the heart, tropical work illnesses and their prevention.

This plan also provides for cooperation in the field of developing modern technics of surgery.

The two sides will ensure free health cares to the Algerian living in the USSR and Soviet in Algeria.

### **Bouhara Interviewed on FLN Transformation**

*LD0102124289 Algiers APS in English 1015 GMT  
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Algiers, 1/2/89 (APS)—The transformation of the FLN Party into a front of national liberation, is in the spirit of its initiator, the president of the Republic not a mere change of label, it is rather a political constraint of a programme and institutions. [sentence as received] But on the practical side, citizens and militants are wondering. What are the relations between the front and the organizations of opposition? The current and coming relations of the front with the masses organizations?...

In this context Abderrezak Bouhara executive secretary of the FLN CC in charge of masses organizations in an interview to "REVOLUTION AFRICAINE" said.

"In concrete words, it is a matter of reconsidering the political, economic and social system as a whole in order to reach a way of organization and functioning excluding practices denounced by the citizens people are not satisfied with the behaviour of the elected persons, modalities of choice of candidates to elections, the way these

elections are organized. [sentence as received] Peoples denounce appointments of officials contrary to the rules, arbitrary acts indurice, and corruption.

"In a word, the people want more justice, an efficient control and institutions able to give answers to the existing problems" he carried on.

The action of the Front of National Liberation is to defend first the interests of the greatest number of peoples in the society, in order to reduce the social gaps. It (?is) the meaning to give to social justice Bouhara said.

In the current step, the Front of National Liberation as defined in the decisions of the last congress, could constitute a good formula. It is nevertheless necessary to intensify the national political debate, to break the taboos, we may note therefore that what (?we) imagined far from us is nearer than we thought he added.

National Charter or charter of the Front of National Liberation? It's just as well to ask again the question of unique party or multipartism, Bouhara said.

The National Charter is a social contract and any nation has as a corollary a political organization of all the people, he precised. A charter or a convention of the Front of National Liberation is a whole of consensus linking militants and not all the members of the national community, he also said.

### Egypt

**'Slight Ailment' Keeps Sidqi From Ceremony**  
NC0102133489 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1324 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA)—Prime Minister Dr 'Atif Sidqi returned to Cairo today suffering from a slight ailment. Sidqi was supposed to participate with President Husni Mubarak at the inauguration of the Disuq flyover. The private physician accompanying the prime minister assured Dr Sidqi that he is only suffering from exhaustion, but President Mubarak asked the prime minister to fly back to Cairo in a helicopter and get some rest.

**Interior Minister on Opposition, Extremists**  
JN2901193889 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic  
28 Jan 89 p 27

[Report from Cairo AL-ANBA' office]

[Text] Egyptian Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr has stated that the current phase in Egypt is full of great events that affect Egypt's internal security through certain groups of individuals both inside and outside Egypt.

Badr said that these groups are led by the Muslim Brotherhood, from which extremist bodies emerge which are called Islamic groups by certain people. Some are the

communists, from which a certain group called the "Nasirists" has emerged. Badr added that there is a certain group affiliated with the Khomeyniite ideology, noting that the Egyptian opposition has recently joined all of the above.

The minister criticized the opposition parties for their flirtation with the extremist religious trend and their attempts to tarnish the image of the police, accusing them of violating the sanctity of mosques and being the cause of the increasing violence. Badr said that violence existed both before and after the July 1952 revolution, such as the assassination of the Al-Nuqrashi brothers, the attempted assassination of 'Abd al-Nasir by the Muslim Brotherhood, and the assassination of Al-Sadat by the Al-Jihad organization.

The minister noted that Egypt is currently enjoying a climate of stability thanks to the entrenchment of democracy and the democratic practices and not only to the role of the security forces.

During a discussion with the members of the Egyptian-Austrian Friendship Association, the minister said that the government is endeavoring to uproot economic problems and that it is aware of the effect the economic difficulties have on youths. Therefore, the government is ending subsidies on food gradually.

The Egyptian interior minister assailed the capital investment companies and their suspect aims of controlling economic life in Egypt and explained the role of the security men in establishing law and order there.

Maj Gen Zaki emphasized that Egypt is being targetted. He said certain regimes have paid money to promote their leaderships and ideologies through oppression and terrorism because they wanted to realize their dreams of leadership. These regimes are afflicted with the leadership disease. They hired a number of bandits, thieves, and mercenaries to spread evil in certain countries in which they wanted to realize certain aims.

The minister said: Egypt has faced many events during which certain people wanted to harm its internal security. However, the security forces lay in wait for them. Certain external powers exerted desperate efforts to infiltrate Egyptian society through certain extremists, but all these attempts failed.

The minister said: The extremists in Egypt are divided into four categories. They are led by the Muslim Brotherhood, who falsely claim that they are Muslims. From them emerged all the extremist organizations that call themselves Islamists. They are even opposed to Islam itself. Next come the communists, who lied to the people and said that they are not against religion. Recently, the third category of extremists appeared. They are the Nasirists, who are only a communist faction. There is also a fourth category, which is affiliated with the Khomeyniite ideology. This has no weight in Egypt.

The minister said: It is regrettable that the opposition parties join these extremist groups, despite the fact that the government is proud of the Egyptian opposition as part of the political system.

Returning to the Muslim Brotherhood, Badr said: When I say that the brotherhood is a misguided group, I am relying on historical facts. Since its establishment by Hasan al-Banna, the Muslim Brotherhood has formed a secret group armed with guns and used force to reach power. These groups committed many violent murders. They assassinated Mahmud Fahmi al-Nuqrashi, attempted to kill Jamal 'Abd al-Nasir in Al-Manshiyah in 1954, and planned the attack on the Technical Military College under Salih Sirriyah.

The Jihad organization was conceived in the womb of the Muslim Brotherhood. The Jihad group assassinated President al-Sadat. All of these are the same. They develop themselves and their methods, both in overt and covert operations.

The brothers attempted to develop their methods of contacting the masses by trying to appear as nationalist and religious people, as not associated with extremist groups, and as renouncing violence and terrorism and hating the method of physical liquidation practiced by Islamic groups. They embraced politics and appeared in the guise of innocent people. Sometimes they associated themselves with the Al-Wafd Party and sometimes with the Labor Party in order to enter the People's Assembly, pretending that they are the only representatives of Islam.

They raised slogans that pleased the kind-hearted Egyptian people, who elected 30 or 40 of them to the Assembly. However, the Egyptian people themselves are now wondering why these men did not issue a single statement condemning the violence and the attacks on students and women with bludgeons and knives and the treacherous killing of police officers.

Zaki Badr said: The terrorism that some groups practice under the guise of Islam is the most dangerous development our country has faced. Some members of the so-called Jihad tried to destroy society. Following Al-Sadat's assassination they met and formed "cluster cells" just like the communist organizations. Each group consists of 50 or 100 persons, and when one group fell another replaced it. This is what happened with the so-called "those who are spared from hell" group which tried to assassinate former interior ministers and the journalist Makram Muhammad Ahmad.

Zaki Badr said it is regrettable that some People's Assembly members distort the image of policemen and accuse them of violating the sanctity of mosques and of attacking the worshippers. He said their nervous arguments under the dome are sheer slander and fuel added to the fire. He wondered: In what way can the police be asked to behave

when they learned last week that in the Adam Mosque in 'Ayn Shams there was a secret hideout for explosives and bombs? Has the mosque become a battlefield?

Zaki Badr also wondered: If these members are actually nationalist ones, why do they not issue a statement condemning both terrorism and the forcible resistance to the regime and the society?

Zaki Badr expressed his astonishment at the Egyptian opposition's stand on elections. He said that despite the fact that in the past phase the opposition was demanding a return to the independent ticket elections system, it has rejected this system and demanded continued application of the party ticket system. Hence, they oppose only for the sake of opposition. He pointed out that they always issue statements, calling in the seventh paragraph for the dismissal of the interior minister. So, regardless of their demands and wishes, the seventh paragraph of a statement always demands Zaki Badr's dismissal. He said he knows this paragraph by heart.

The minister voiced dissatisfaction with travel by some people he called communists to Libya every year to commemorate 'Abd al-Nasir's anniversary there. He said he does not know the reason why they commemorate 'Abd al-Nasir in Libya. He wondered why they do not commemorate the man who was once "our man" and our leader in Egypt.

Discussing the Nasirites and communists, Badr said the Nasirites are only a group who gathered themselves and claimed they are nationalists. The sources of funding them are suspect, and I do not know where their claimed nationalism lies, he added. In a clear reference to the Egypt's Revolution Organization, Badr said the Egyptian people struggled against the British occupation of Egypt until they drove it from Egypt.

However, there is a great difference between armed struggle for independence and the political assassination of foreign diplomats whose presence in Egypt is legitimate and who have an embassy. Using the same logic, he said, if we permit the killing of Americans and Israelis in Egypt, then they have the right to permit killings in their own countries. This logic is absolutely rejected. The best way to deal with such deviationist thinking is with killing, uprooting, and the use of live fire. This is the only way to deter terrorism, he added.

Maj Gen Badr referred to the communists. He derided the idea recently presented by them in one of their meetings in which they announced that they are not opposed to religion and that they stand in one trench with the Muslim Brotherhood. He added that one of the Muslim Brotherhood leaders is out of his mind because he said that he wants to tour the USSR and the PRC in order to call on Gorbachev and the PRC president to enter Islam. Why not? He is a man with a beard and a job.



Badr continued: I no longer care if somebody says that the interior minister is violent, a terrorist, and without conscience. Let them say whatever they want. I say that the solution to all terrorists is to strike hard at them. Negligence will push us toward confronting a new catastrophe like the one that happened in Asyut when terrorists entered a police station and killed a number of its members. Negligence causes terrorists to enter university theatres to ruin the performance, attack the students with chains and clubs, and impose their will on the students.

We will not allow any violation of discipline. We will not allow them to turn their universities into arenas to distribute leaflets and impose their will. The decisive remedy is deterrence. Is there any hope for students who attack a headmistress more than once and even pour acid on her face upon the instruction of six teachers? Can we expect any benefit from those students?

Zaki Badr affirmed the importance of the awqaf minister's role as well as the Muslim and Christian scholars in dealing with the extremists in every place to straighten out the imbalance in the hearts of those who only recognize the world of 'Umar 'Abd al-Rahman and Hafiz Salamah as well as three or four persons affiliated to and financed by Iran.

Concluding his statement, Maj Gen Badr affirmed that investment companies lied and cheated the people. He said these companies wanted to control Egypt's economy so that they will halt the work in any field they want in defiance of the government. He added that although Egypt is passing through difficult economic circumstances, the government is working hard to ease the burden on the citizens. The government will lift subsidies gradually so that low-income people will not be affected.

Maj Gen Zaki Badr called for carrying out the death sentence against all those who take white poisons and drugs. He affirmed that all figures and statistics show that the efforts of the security men in the Egyptian street in this regard have not stopped.

**NDP Deputies Protest Badr's 'Ayn Shams Policy**  
*JN3101112189 Cairo AL-WAFD in Arabic*  
29 Jan 89 pp 1, 6

[Text] AL-WAFD has learned that some NDP deputies in east Cairo have submitted a memo to President Husni Mubarak protesting Interior Minister Major General Zaki Badr's policy of forcing 'Ayn Shams residents and families to return to their original provinces. Maj Gen Zaki Badr turned down a proposal for a meeting with the deputies to convince him to give up this policy, which has grave consequences.

During a visit to Adam's Mosque in the 'Ayn Shams area on 27 January, the interior minister affirmed adherence to this policy. Some officials who participated in the prayers at the mosque stressed their dissatisfaction with Maj Gen Zaki Badr's statements, especially when he denied Islamic

groups' statements asserting that the security forces have so far killed 28 members. Even if we assume this to be true, which it is not, they killed 108 officers and personnel in Asyut in 1981, leaving us 80 short.

The NDP secretariat in Cairo earlier sent urgent messages to all party branch secretaries calling on them to send members to perform prayers at Adam's mosque after the NDP secretaries in 'Ayn Shams had discouraged people from performing prayers at the mosque.

**Communists, 'Jihad' Involved in Lawyer 'Crisis'**  
*PM0102154989 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*  
in Arabic 30 Jan 89 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Surprise in Egyptian Lawyers Association Crisis"]

[Excerpt] Cairo, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Egyptian security organs' inquiries have revealed that intransigent communist elements and members of the extremist Jihad organization played a part in kindling the Egyptian Lawyers Association crisis, which has continued since 19 January.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has learned that one of the 12 defendants, arrested last Monday, is 'Adil Muhammad 'Ali. He was defendant No. 17 in the case of the assassination of the late Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat. He was previously sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in the case involving the Jihad organization at that time. [passage omitted]

**Islamic Group's Al-Din on Disciplinary Role**  
*PM3101105689 Cairo AL-SHA'B in Arabic*  
24 Jan 89 p 2

[Article by Dr 'Ala' Muhyi al-Din, Islamic group leader: "Islamic Group Between Violence and Acceptance of Dialogue"]

[Excerpts] As you are doubtless aware, the issue of rectifying wrongdoing by force has been discussed extensively, especially following Al-Azhar's recent statement. It has prompted many reactions, both negative and positive. And since the Islamic group has espoused that issue since the 1940's, in terms of study and commitment, we believe it is our duty to explain our view to the public.

Before discussing the issue, we must say that promotion of virtue has two meanings: a general meaning and a specific meaning. The general meaning involves the religion as a whole. Virtue is anything permitted by the Shari'ah, and wrongdoing is anything repudiated by the Shari'ah. So it involves the call [al-da'wah], reckoning [al-hisbah], the jihad, and so on. As for the specific meaning (disputable), it has to do with the degree of legitimacy displayed in confronting wrongdoing. [passage omitted]



The rectification of wrongdoing by force is not applicable in every case. The rules of the Shari'ah must be observed in order to avoid chaos and sedition. [passage omitted]

Although the Islamic group opposes and rectifies specific wrongdoings and calls for the banning of offensive parties and the destruction of bars—something that the media have deliberately exaggerated—it does not ignore the other aspects that have been deliberately overlooked, namely, fighting corruption, combating soaring prices, and confronting all futile policies.

The Islamic group observes legitimate rules and restrictions when making changes. This is why changes are confined to certain areas and conditions. In 5 years the Islamic group has been involved in a few incidents, most of which occurred on account of factors other than promotion [of virtue] or prevention [of vice]—such as security agents, for instance. Even if we do attribute them to the promotion of virtue, the situation still does not amount to a phenomenon, especially when we examine some of the incidents in which security forces were involved. And of course both the Asyut's seven sins as reported by some papers and the 'Ayn Shams flogging are totally nonexistent!! It was merely a confrontation with agents.

The Islamic group does not confine the concept of rectifying wrongdoing by force to known methods alone. It believes that it is essential to use associations, unions, and other bodies that do no conflict with the Shari'ah. The Islamic group has used the student union in this regard. But we strongly warn against using the People's Assembly, for instance, in this connection.

Finally, we warn against the proposals to confine the process of making changes to the ruler alone, ignoring the role of the subjects—which confirms the claims made by tendentious people about divine authority.

Furthermore, we reject the idea that wrongdoing should be rectified by force without observing legitimate rules. It is God who bestows success.

**'Abd al-Majid Meets With Sofaer on Tabah**  
NC0102121889 Cairo MENA in English 1200 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Cairo, Feb 1 (MENA)—Dr. 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy premier and foreign minister, today held a session of talks with Abraham Sofaer, legal counsellor of the U.S. State Department and head of his country's delegation to Tabah talks at present visiting here.

Talks dealt with U.S. suggestions which Sofaer carries on bones of contention between Egypt and Israel for executing the final stages of the International Arbitration ruling issued in Geneva September last year.

The Egyptian and U.S. sides also discussed issues related to compensations for the Israeli hotel and other tourist facilities in Tabah, besides the entry and exit visas of tourist groups.

Sofaer arrived here last night coming from Israel within the U.S. efforts to solve Egypt-Israel bones of contention.

**Views Talks on Tabah**  
NC0102140689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1340 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA)—Dr 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid, deputy prime minister and foreign minister, said that today's talks between the Egyptian and U.S. sides on Tabah were a continuation of earlier consultations.

'Abd al-Majid told reporters that he hopes a settlement will be reached over the existing dispute between Egypt and Israel. 'Abd al-Majid stressed that Egypt continues to maintain that Tabah is Egyptian, adding that this was true before and remains true after the international arbitration panel's ruling. He noted that Egypt is entitled to enjoy all of the rights arising out of this decision.

Dr 'Abd al-Majid expressed his appreciation for the U.S. attempts to bring about a satisfactory settlement over Tabah.

The foreign minister said that the Egyptian and U.S. sides will continue their meetings tomorrow, Thursday, in an attempt to reach a satisfactory settlement.

**Commentary on 'Good Signs' From U.S., Europe**  
NC2801152589 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic  
1240 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Ahmad al-Qasir commentary: "World Support for the Palestinian Cause Is Increasing With the Continuation of the Uprising"]

[Excerpt] In his first news conference, U.S. President George Bush declared that the U.S.-Palestinian dialogue will continue as long as the PLO adheres to its present policy. He added that Washington is now comprehensively reviewing its policy toward the world's hotbeds of tension in order to launch unilateral initiatives to solve these problems.

These statements are good signs of new U.S. Administration's intentions. They also indicate the administration's intention to develop the U.S. stand on the PLO and the Palestinian issue, which will add momentum to the peace efforts. These expectations regarding the Bush administration's position are confirmed by the United States' acknowledgement 2 days ago that the Palestinian uprising is a people's revolution, not acts of riot and rebellion as Israel insists.

Naturally, we do not expect more from the Bush administration at this stage, especially because Washington is currently reconsidering its accounts and because there will be forthcoming contacts, which Bush intends to hold with Arab and Israeli leaders.

Furthermore, Bush is considering the statements and intense diplomatic moves of Western Europe, Washington's staunch ally. These statements and moves have confirmed Europe's resolve for a more active role in consolidating the peace process in light of the moderate and practical Palestinian stand, which has met with collective European acceptance. This prompted the Europeans to urge Israel to adopt a similar position.

The recent European stand was evident in the meeting of the foreign ministers of Greece, France, and Spain, as representatives of the EC's twelve member countries, with Yasir 'Arafat in Madrid yesterday. After the meeting it was announced that the European and Palestinian sides had agreed that 1989 will be decisive with regard to Middle East peace efforts; in other words, peace efforts will be consolidated to convene an international peace conference.

Perhaps one might ask: How can this happen in light of Yitzhak Shamir's intransigent position? Shamir has rejected the Palestinian peace call, trying in vain to avoid facing reality. He has also criticized Europe's support for the Palestinian stand and seeks by every means to stop the American-Palestinian dialogue.

In response to that question, we say that the factors which have led to the entire world's awakening, prompting it to listen to the voice of the Palestinian people, are still present. They represent the 14-month-old Palestinian popular uprising, which has eloquently declared its rejection of the continued Israeli occupation. [passage omitted]

**Joint Communiqué With Nigeria Issued**  
*NC0102163689 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1320 GMT*  
*1 Feb 89*

[Text] Cairo, 1 Feb (MENA)—Egypt and Nigeria have welcomed the establishment of the Palestinian state and have urged all the parties to the Middle East conflict to contribute positively to the peace process so that a peaceful, just, and permanent settlement may be reached.

This was contained in a joint communiqué signed today by President Hosni Mubarak and Nigerian President Ibrahim Babangida at the republican palace in Al-Qubbah at the conclusion of the Nigerian president's visit to Cairo.

The two sides expressed their conviction that convening an international conference on peace in the Middle East under UN auspices and in accordance with Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338 provides the best

framework for achieving such a settlement. The communiqué called for the participation of all the parties concerned in the conference, including the PLO, the sole and legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The joint communiqué stressed the identity of views of Presidents Hosni Mubarak and Ibrahim Babangida on bilateral relations and African and international issues of mutual interest.

The two presidents expressed their satisfaction with the excellent relations existing between their countries. They reaffirmed their determination to strengthen and cultivate these relations by finding new aspects of cooperation in all spheres.

The communiqué mentioned that the first session of the joint Egyptian-Nigerian committee was held during the visit and that several aspects of economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation were reviewed during the meeting.

The two sides agreed to strengthen and diversify their bilateral cooperation in the fields of trade, agriculture, health, education, and air and marine transport. They also agreed to encourage private-sector investment in the agricultural and petrochemical fields. They also agreed to encourage the exchange of trade missions and to cooperate in industrial technology.

The Egyptian and Nigerian presidents stressed their absolute support for the OAU. They also stressed their adherence to OAU principles and objectives, which provide a framework for joint work and African solidarity.

The communiqué stressed the need for the OAU member states to adhere to the OAU charter and to respect the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and the principle of non-intervention in the affairs of other states.

The two presidents expressed their resolve to implement the Addis Ababa declaration approved by the African heads of state and governments on the occasion of the OAU silver jubilee. They called on Morocco, one of the founding members of the OAU, to rejoin the organization and to promote African unity and solidarity.

The two sides reaffirmed their adherence to the principles and objectives of African-Arab cooperation and to doing their utmost to benefit from the potential which this cooperation provides so that the hopes their people have pinned on this cooperation may be achieved.

Regarding the South African situation, the joint Egyptian-Nigerian communiqué strongly condemned the Pretoria regime's policy of racial discrimination and underlined Egypt and Nigeria's continued backing for the South African people's struggle against racial discrimination. Both presidents expressed full support for Namibia's independence in accordance with Security Council Resolution 435.

They also welcomed the agreement signed on 22 December 1988 by Angola, Cuba, South Africa, and the United States and called on the signatories to fulfill their stipulated commitments with good intentions. The communique called on the UN secretary general not to reduce the UN peacekeeping force in Namibia from the level approved by the Security Council in order to provide a favorable atmosphere for holding free and just elections in Namibia.

The two presidents reiterated their support for the South-West African People's Organization, the sole legitimate representative of the Namibian people. They also stressed their solidarity with the Angolan Government in its efforts to establish peace and stability in Angola. They demanded full respect for Angola's sovereignty and territorial integrity and for nonintervention in its domestic affairs.

Regarding the economic situation in Africa, the two presidents underlined the need to implement the program of African priorities for economic revival which was approved at the 21st OAU summit and the UN action program for economic revival and development in Africa. They expressed their full support for convening an international conference at an appropriate time before the end of 1989 to tackle the issue of Africa's foreign debts. The two presidents praised the efforts of the OAU follow-up committee to mobilize the international community to support holding this conference.

The two countries reiterated their belief in the Non-aligned Movement. They pledged their joint commitment to continue their efforts for the movement's success and the implementation of its principles. They praised the movement's positive role to achieve world peace, nuclear disarmament, and peaceful co-existence among all countries. They expressed their satisfaction with the results of the nonaligned foreign ministers conference which was held in Nicosia, Cyprus, from 7 to 10 September 1988.

Regarding the world oil market, the two countries agreed to cooperate in the sphere of pricing oil in order to maintain the world markets' stability and to defend the oil-producing countries' interests.

Regarding the Iraqi-Iranian conflict, the two presidents welcomed the halting of military operations between Iraq and Iran and the two countries' accepting Security Council Resolution 598, which calls for a cease-fire and the peaceful settlement of the two countries' border dispute. They appealed to both parties to maintain the impetus in order to achieve a lasting peace between the two countries.

The two presidents expressed their deep concern over the situation in Lebanon. They stressed the need for supporting the legitimate government in Lebanon, encouraging national reconciliation, and preserving Lebanon's sovereignty, territorial integrity, and independence.

In their review of recent developments in the disarmament field, the two presidents reiterated their backing for the goal of universal and comprehensive disarmament, particularly nuclear disarmament, under effective international supervision. They paid particular attention to the link between disarmament and world development and security. They also expressed their conviction that the 1964 Cairo declaration making Africa a non-nuclear zone is still valid and expressed their support for establishing a nuclear-free zone in the Middle East.

President Husni Mubarak welcomed Nigeria's initiative on holding the Lagos seminar to encourage international dialogue on problems of common interest.

The communique added that the Nigerian president invited President Muhammad Husni Mubarak and his wife to pay an official visit to Nigeria in 1989. President Mubarak accepted, and the date will be set through diplomatic channels.

## Libya

**Ambassador to Togo Comments on U.S. 'Aggression'**  
*AB3001222189 Lome Domestic Service in French*  
*1900 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] The head of state this morning received Mr Habib Mohamed Deeb, the Libyan ambassador to Togo. Their talks focused on recent events in the Mediterranean region.

[Begin Deeb recording] I have just been received by the president of the Republic, General Gnassingbe Eyadema. He is a man of peace who has not stopped making efforts to achieve peace. I came to brief him on the situation that prevailed in the Mediterranean region early this month, with the shooting down of two Libyan planes by the U.S. 6th Fleet.

This long-premeditated aggression was preceded by the 1986 attacks on Tripoli and Benghazi, which we all know about. Before that, there was a psychological war consisting of a cultural and economic blockade against Libya. This time they used another pretext by saying we were building a chemical plant.

I told the president that the pretext of the U.S. Administration concerning the manufacturing of chemical weapons was not based on fact and not backed by its allies. To prepare for the aggression, they decided to hold military maneuvers off our coastline, and that was where two of our planes were shot down.

Because of the support of friendly and brotherly countries, the U.S. Administration withdrew its fleet and stopped its maneuvers off our coastline. I thus briefed the president on all these developments and events in our region because we acknowledge the role he plays on the continent.



I also took the opportunity to congratulate him for escaping the murder attempt in Sarakawa and to express Libya's support. The president himself recalled it and said that a delegation of Libyan politicians and physicians came here to express their support to him on the day of this criminal attempt. [end recording]

**Consular Cooperation Agreement Signed With GDR**  
*LD0102191189 Tripoli JANA in English 1620 GMT*  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tripoli, Al-Nawwar [February] 1, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY—In Tripoli this morning an agreement on consular co-operation between Great Al-Jamahiriyyah and German Democratic Republic was signed.

It includes the promotion of consular cooperation and the facilitation of consular measures in relation to the nationals of both countries.

It was signed by the director of the consulate affairs in the People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison and Mr. Heinz Knobbe, the ambassador of German Democratic Republic accredited to Great Al-Jamahiriyyah.

### Morocco

**Spanish Paper EL PAIS Interviews Hassan II**  
*PM0102114689 Casablanca LE MATIN DU SAHARA*  
in French 24 Jan 89 pp 2-3

["Full text" of an interview granted to EL PAIS by His Majesty King Hassan II—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] His Majesty Hassan II granted an interview to Spanish daily EL PAIS in which the king discussed several questions. Following is the full text of this interview gathered by EL PAIS editor, Joaquin Estefania.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, you had meetings with a Polisario delegation in this same Marrakesh Palace on two consecutive days. Does that mean that you have recognized that organization as an interlocutor in the Saharan conflict?

[Hassan II] As I have already said, Morocco regards the Sahara as Moroccan, and the Moroccan king is therefore obliged to receive all Moroccans, even those who say that they are not Moroccans, but we regard them as Moroccans.

[Estefania] Did the talks....

[Hassan II] They are not direct negotiations, we do not need to agree to direct negotiations. I received them as Moroccans, to listen to them, and hear what they had to say. But we are not negotiating.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, will there be a referendum on self-determination in the Sahara or a prior agreement between Morocco and the Polisario, removing the need for that consultation?

[Hassan II] We officially requested a referendum...it was not we who initially requested it, it was a number of African countries which thought that there ought to be a referendum. We agreed, and we abide by the referendum, because there must be a referendum, and there will be a referendum to find out whether the Saharan populations will agree to be full Moroccans or whether they want to be independent.

[Estefania] Do you have a date for the referendum?

[Hassan II] No. It depends on the United Nations and the UN secretary general. We are ready for it and we hope that the referendum will be held as soon as possible.

[Estefania] Does Your Majesty think that there will first be an agreement with the Polisario front?

[Hassan II] I think that that is a mistake, it is unrealistic to think that only the Polisario members are Saharans. There are the others whom you saw in Laayoune. There are the ones in Smara, Boujdour, Dakhla, Aousserd, and everywhere else. They too have a say. Why always think about the bad guys rather than the good guys.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, in statements published by LE MONDE on 3 August, you said that you would like to leave your heir a Morocco modeled on the German Laender. In the Sahara's case, could there be a kind of federation between the Kingdom and that territory over which Morocco would have sovereignty and the nationals extensive autonomy?

[Hassan II] Regarding what I said about the Laender, or another kind of Laender—the German example is not the only one—nothing has yet been done. I intend to examine the question soon.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, is it possible to decentralize the Sahara without doing the same for all the Moroccan regions?

[Hassan II] First, we must wait until the referendum has stated objectively that the Sahara is Moroccan. I cannot legislate on something which is being disputed. Once the results of the referendum are known, we will examine this problem with all the attention it deserves.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, you have just received General Moussa Traore, Malian head of state and current OAU chairman. Morocco left that organization in 1984 after the SDAR was accepted as a member. I would like to know whether you think that Morocco could return to the OAU and on what conditions?

[Hassan II] I received my friend President Moussa Traore, whom I have known for a long time and who is Malian head of state. As you know, relations between Mali and Morocco go back for almost 1,000 years. We discussed many things. Of course, we also discussed the possibility of Morocco returning to the OAU. Morocco



will only return to the OAU on two conditions: First, if the referendum attaches the Sahara to Morocco, Morocco will return and the Saharan Republic will go, or if the referendum says that the Sahara is independent, Morocco will return.

[Estefania] Is Your Majesty prepared to receive Polisario Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz in this palace?

[Hassan II] No.

[Estefania] Why?

[Hassan II] It is very simple. There are two reasons: First, because he was born in Marrakesh. He was born during the French protectorate and it was a French civilian registrar who signed his birth certificate. The second reason is that I can receive Moroccans who have made a mistake and who belong to a liberation movement, although the Polisario is not recognized by the OAU as a liberation movement, but I think it would be crazy and utterly ridiculous to receive somebody who claims to be head of a state which has no borders and no territory.

[Estefania] Have there been developments relating to the Saharan conflict over the past few days, since your meeting with the Polisario here in Marrakesh, about which public opinion has not yet been informed?

[Hassan II] There has been nothing. I think that EL PAIS and EL PAIS readers are more interested in Moroccan-Spanish problems than in the Polisario. Why not move on to another question.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, you are said to have been surprised when Spain voted in favor of direct negotiations between Morocco and the Polisario at the United Nations. That was apparently the reason why you postponed your official visit to Spain. Why did you expect a change in the traditional Spanish position at that time?

[Hassan II] Listen, I am a traditionalist, but it is necessary to draw a distinction between historical, social, and cultural traditions and I do not think that it is part of Morocco's historical traditions to have direct negotiations with the Polisario. So, let us say that it was a routine vote. In that case, I would say that the Spanish foreign ministry lacked imagination. It was a matter of routine.

The vote shows a lack of imagination on the part of your Foreign Ministry, especially in view of the fact that I was about to visit Spain. Spain is experiencing the same problem as Morocco. Spaniards are being killed by Spaniards under the flag of Basque Fatherland and Liberty [ETA], and if Morocco voted for direct negotiations between the government of His Majesty the King of Spain and ETA tomorrow, would the King of Spain visit Morocco? It is really very simple.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, the Spanish foreign minister has in fact just reiterated the offer to welcome the Moroccan king to Spain. Are there currently any contacts with a view to setting another date for that visit?

[Hassan II] First, I hope that I will be welcomed to Spain by the Spanish king and the Spanish people, not by a minister. With regard to the rest of the question, contacts have been established to enable the visit to take place in the spring.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, over recent years economic cooperation between Morocco and Spain has increased greatly, as have the number of Spanish tourists visiting the Kingdom. But, there still seems to be some kind of deadlock in the political sphere. Do you think that political relations between these two countries will ever be normalized while the dispute over Ceuta and Melilla exists?

[Hassan II] Economic and human relations between Spain and Morocco are constantly improving. However, there is the Ceuta and Melilla problem. We are not doing anything to make it a serious problem. Unfortunately, there are some measures on the Spanish side which strike us as provocations, for instance the latest laws on citizenship and nationality.

They could have forgotten Ceuta and Melilla: Not given them to Morocco but refrained from mentioning them and from placing them on an equal footing with other Spanish cities, as I have always said and as I told Felipe Gonzalez when he first visited Morocco. I have told His Majesty Juan Carlos, my brother, several times that the Ceuta and Melilla problem should be settled with fraternity and friendship and that there should be no question of it being settled by violence between Spain and Morocco.

I think that we should consider the matter together, we should talk together, but we will certainly find solutions provided that no laws or settlements are proposed which might stir things up. I do not think that Ceuta and Melilla should be a problem between Spain and Morocco. Instead they ought to be an example of cooperation, common sense, justice, and the needs of each side.

In my view, it is a decolonization problem, but it is different from any other such problem. It must be settled by discussion and with trust between the two countries.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, you have proposed to the Spanish Government that a working group be set up to consider the Ceuta and Melilla problem. Have you received an official reply to that proposal?

[Hassan II] No.

[Estefania] Do you see any major differences between the policy pursued by the socialist government and other Spanish governments on Ceuta and Melilla?

[Hassan II] There were not many governments before the socialist government. There were two. There was General Franco's government, which was very firm. Then there were Mr Suarez' government and Mr Gonzalez' government.

[Estefania] Is there any difference between Mr Suarez and Mr Gonzalez?

[Hassan II] This may come as a surprise to you, but there is no difference. I am sorry to disappoint you. [passage omitted]

[Estefania] Your Majesty, let us turn to relations between Morocco and Algeria. For a long time, Morocco accused Algeria of bearing most of the responsibility for the Saharan conflict. How much has the Algerian position changed given that we are no longer hearing those accusations?

[Hassan II] The Saharan problem was exaggerated and blown out of proportion by Algerian leaders. My old friend President Boumedienne, God rest his soul, was one of the main people responsible for that. I said one of the main ones. He was not the only one—there were other non-African countries which helped the Polisario.

Let us say that Algeria played the biggest part. But when President Bendjedid took power, he inherited that situation. He did not make it worse. He inherited it. As you know, legacies can be burdens. You have experienced that in your country. It has been seen in ours, in France, in Germany, and everywhere. But I must say that there is a clear determination on the part of the Algerian president and the Algerian people to solve this problem once and for all.

[Estefania] You have just received the Algerian foreign minister and you have just said that you have cordial relations with President Chadli Bendjedid to whom you extended the hand of friendship during the disturbances which took place in Algeria last October.

[Hassan II] That was a natural and basic gesture for a neighbor.

[Estefania] What was President Bendjedid's role at the beginning of this dialogue between Your Majesty and the Polisario?

[Hassan II] Well, I must say that President Bendjedid and I met frequently and he frequently suggested to me that we might listen to the Polisario. We discussed that several times, but you know politics is like agriculture, you have to wait for the fruit to ripen. There are seasons in politics and in agriculture.

I thought that, with several months to go before the referendum, there were Saharan families which were divided, some would vote yes and the others no. My objective is not to unite territories but to unite hearts. I

said to myself, why not try to bring them back to the right path. We discussed the matter frequently with President Chadli Bendjedid. The fruit had to ripen. [passage omitted]

[Estefania] Soon you are going to host a summit of heads of state of the five Maghreb countries, according to LE MATIN DU SAHARA. The building of a Greater Arab Maghreb seems to be more of a necessity than a real possibility, if you think of the differences in the political and economic systems of the possible associates.

How can there be agreement between the Moroccan regime, Algerian socialism, and Colonel al-Qadhafi's Jamahiriyah?

[Hassan II] First, there is one thing which must be said and that is that the differences between the Maghreb regimes is much less obvious and acute than in Europe, because the Common Market countries were at war with each other for more than 1,000 years. The Spanish sided with the Netherlands, the Germans then sided with the Spanish, and Charles V was with the Count of Spain when Spain wanted to attack Henry VIII, and so forth. That did not happen in the Greater Maghreb.

It would make King Philip II and Queen Elizabeth I turn in their graves if they knew that you are both in the Common Market. That situation never existed in North Africa. We were never at war. Second, we have the same language and the same religion. That is very important. If there are problems now they will be economic and not political. In the political sphere, each country chooses its constitution and governs itself as it thinks fit.

Your constitution is not like that of Denmark, but nor is it like that of Italy. However, you have the same economic and social system. We think that the main thing is for us to agree on the fact that there should be an Arab Maghreb. Second, when that summit meets, we will have to sign many documents on which we already agree. We will not just meet to talk and have official dinners. We have set up commissions which have worked in the economic and financial spheres, on customs and the customs system, and on conventions on residence and the circulation of men and goods.

All the commissions signed those agreements. The documents are almost ready and we must meet to sign them. The most important thing at these meetings is a pen. We will have things to sign. Of course, the framework of our relations has not yet been settled. How we are going to organize ourselves and live does not depend on commissions. That will be decided by the summit of heads of state. But we can say that the house already has all its attributes. That is why I think that the forthcoming summit will see the start of a Greater Maghreb, God willing.

[Estefania] Do you think that Europe is aware of this Maghreb unity process and what do you think would be ideal relations between these two entities—Europe and the Greater Maghreb?

[Hassan II] First, both Eastern and Western Europe, Europe in general, must attach special importance to the Greater Maghreb, because if you look at a map, the Greater Maghreb forms four-fifths of the Mediterranean's southern shore. This applies to the socialist countries as well as to the Western countries. Second, it must not be forgotten that, by the end of the century, the Greater Maghreb countries will form a community of 100 million inhabitants.

According to the statistics, Mauritania, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya will have 100 million inhabitants. Third, Africa—the African continent—is vital for Europe, and North Africa or the Greater Maghreb is a vital route from Europe to Africa. Any North-South discussion must pass through North Africa.

In addition to that, there are the special relations which the European countries may have with the Greater Maghreb countries. Europe in general, and the Common Market, which is of concern to you, stand to gain from taking account of this entity which will be created.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, what is your view on the U.S. Naval Air Service's downing of the Libyan planes?

[Hassan II] It is undoubtedly a question which is both complex and simple. There is no doubt that the U.S. ships were not in Libyan territorial waters or Libyan airspace. The Libyans say that they sent their planes to see what was happening.

The Americans say that the Libyan planes intended to attack them. Who are we to believe? It is a complicated story. However, it was two Libyan planes which were shot down. Well, we cannot fail to feel solidarity with Libya on this matter. We told Col al-Qadhafi that and assured him of our concern.

[Estefania] Your Majesty, you received Shimon Perez in summer 1986. The current PLO policy, the acceptance of Israel's right to exist has made Your Majesty one of the heralds of a realistic view on the Near East conflict in the Arab world. What steps do you think should be taken to find a final solution to this problem?

[Hassan II] It is a really complex problem because it is a conflict which has been going on for 40 years. There is undoubtedly a problem of confidence. The PLO has certainly done as much as it can. Resolutions 242, 338, and the question of terrorism were what was being asked of the PLO. The PLO accepted them, promised to accept them, and the other side must now also accept them. We are currently going through a very difficult phase because it is a psychological phase.

The Israelis do not want talks because Israel is not in the habit of negotiating; every time it has a problem it solves it by war. It has fought three wars and won three wars. When you do not talk, you forget how to talk. Israel has never negotiated and it must now learn to do so. But, I think that it is a crime against the future to continue on this course, because it is in Israel's interests to have talks now.

Regarding its internal problem, Arabs with Israeli nationality are growing in number and more Jews are leaving Israel. The Jews who succeed in leaving Russia or other countries do not go to Israel, but to Canada, the United States, or elsewhere and the Israeli Jews will very soon be in a minority compared with the Israeli Arabs, not to mention the problem of international public opinion which is beginning to change radically. I think it is time for the Israelis to consider negotiating. [passage omitted]

**Palestinian Representation Rises to Embassy Level**  
*LD0102051189 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic*  
2300 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] The Palestinian flag, was raised today over the embassy of the State of Palestine in Morocco, following the decision to raise the status of Palestinian representation in the Kingdom to the embassy level. The ceremony held on the occasion was led by His Royal Highness Amir Moulay Rachid in the presence of His Majesty's adviser Ahmed Bensouda, a number of ministers, and several members of the diplomatic corps accredited in Rabat, including Palestine's representative in Morocco, Abu Marwan.

**Sudan**

**Prime Minister Reshuffles Cabinet 1 Feb**  
*NC0102141989 Cairo MENA in Arabic*  
1402 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Khartoum, 1 Feb (MENA)—Sudanese Prime Minister al-Sadiq al-Mahdi reshuffled his cabinet today. He appointed Dr Hasan al-Turabi to the post of deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs. Aldo Ajo Deng was appointed deputy prime minister and minister of agriculture and natural resources.

The reshuffle also included the following appointments:

Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi to the post of minister of the interior; Dr Ma'mun Yusuf Minister to the post of health; 'Abdallah Muhammad Ahmad to the post of minister of economy and foreign trade; Hasan Shaykh Idris to the post of minister of public works and house planning; Habib Sarnub al-Daw to the post minister of energy and mining; Taj al-Sir Mustafa to the post of minister of transportation and communications; Dr Bashir 'Umar Muhammad Fadlallah to the post of



minister of culture and information; Hafiz al-Shaykh al-Zaki to the post of minister of justice and attorney general; and Bakri Ahmad 'Adil to the chairmanship of the Constituent Assembly.

#### Al-Mahdi Replies to Critics in Assembly

EA3101092189 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic  
1700 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] Prime Minister Sadiq al-Mahdi commented on the speech of the opposition and the democratic and African opposition in today's session of the Constituent Assembly. In his comments, he stressed that the national movement to which he used to belong did not contribute to the arming of the SPLM [Sudanese People's Liberation Movement] during the defunct regime.

He said the rebellious movement was implementing dangerous policies by subjecting our people in the south to starvation, disease, and death. It had erred in thinking that the Muslims are the enemies of their people in the south. The prime minister said: We support peace, and the roads leading to it, while preserving democracy and freedom.

With regard to the sovereignty agreements, he said that the alleged Egyptian agreement did not exist at all. However, there is an agreement with Egypt, namely the Brotherhood Charter, which regulates relations between the two countries. With regard to the Sudan-Libya agreement, Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi said:

There is no agreement on a defense charter between Sudan and Libya. As to security in Darfur, the prime minister said that there were Libyan forces in Darfur, and the first thing we did was to remove these forces. We made the decision not to allow any foreign troops inside Sudan. The Sudanese security forces will have to take all measures to expel foreign troops inside Sudan. Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi said that there was a report clarifying the question of security and forces in Darfur. It could be published if the assembly so wished.

He stressed that the government was committed to the Constitution and the law. There had been no interference in the affairs of the judiciary or university professors. As to the party and press [word indistinct] laws, he said: Our state is a democratic state. Every activity must be subject to law. There must not be any parties whose objective is sabotage, or a press whose main aim is the destabilization of security. The prime minister stressed in his reply that there were foreign quarters conspiring against democracy in Sudan and that wanted to neutralize it.

Concluding his reply, he stressed that the government was committed to what was said in its statement and committed to leading this country. He added that there were mediators who assured him that if he responded to their requests, they would undertake to transform,

finance, and support Sudan. But he stressed his complete rejection of requests such as these. He said that our will and freedom were above everything.

At the end of the session, the leader of the Assembly moved to approve the speech and to charge the prime minister with taking necessary measures to convene the constitutional conference and begin it at the earliest possible time. The Assembly approved the motion with a majority of 252 in favor, 48 against, and one abstention.

#### 3 Ministries Abolished

EA4102095589 Omdurman National Unity Radio in Arabic  
1312 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] The Constituent Assembly yesterday endorsed the prime minister's statement and approved the policies and jurisdictions that came in the statement and the continuation of the prime minister's mandate to convene the national constitutional conference in the shortest possible time.

The statement was approved by the majority of the representatives: 152 votes representing the Ummah, the National Islamic Front, the southern parties in the government, the Sudanese National Party, two independent members, and three members of the People's Progressive Party, which joined the government recently. The statement was rejected by 48 members representing the Democratic Unionist Party and the Communist Party. One independent member abstained from voting.

Mr Sadiq al-Mahdi addressed the meeting and commented on the speeches of the opposition leaders and members. He accused foreign quarters of conspiring against Sudan. He did not name these foreign quarters. He said they strive to remove democracy and replace it with dictatorship. The prime minister referred to what he described as a danger facing the country. He said that various quarters have been frightened by what Sudan is now achieving. He added that the government will stand against foreign intervention as our will is not there for a bet or compromise or to be joked with, and we will continue to restore this system. [sentence as heard]

On the other hand, it is very likely that the new cabinet will be announced today. It is expected that a few changes are likely to take place that will include the Ministries of Interior, Foreign Affairs, and Justice, with some new ministers expected to join the government.

The prime minister announced the abolition of the following ministries: Public Communications; Religious Affairs and Islamic Endowment; and Relief, Rehabilitation, and Migrant Affairs. He said that this decision had been made on the political level until the technical committee entrusted to seek ways to cut down state expenditure had finished its business.



**Foreign Role Reported in Al-Nasir Attack**

*EA0102170989 Omdurman National Radio in Arabic  
1300 GMT 01 Feb 89*

[Text] Retired Lieutenant-General Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, minister of defence, has said that a number of foreign countries have had a role in events in Al-Nasir in the upper Nile region, and that Israel heads the states which supported the rebel movement in the attack on the town. He said that some countries provided direct support to the outlaws for their political and economic strategies as well as the imposition of certain ideologies. Mr Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil added that the strikes by the trade unions affected the transportation of supplies and equipment to the besieged forces in Al-Nasir.

The defense minister expressed disapproval of those who condemned Arab and Islamic countries for their assistance to Sudan, while certain major powers support the rebel movement in their attacks on the Armed Forces. In his reply to an urgent question in the Constituent Assembly on the reasons which led to the evacuation of Al-Nasir, he said that considerable foreign support reached the outlaws surrounding the town. In addition, the outlaws outnumbered our forces in the town ten-fold and the autumn weather conditions compounded the situation. Moreover, the rebel Gordon Kong revealed the positions of our Armed Forces in Al-Nasir. The outlaws besieged the town with eight rebel battalions.

The defense minister said that seven attempts to supply Al-Nasir by air ended in failure and the forces ran out of ammunition. He pointed out that the losses of the Armed Forces amounted to 101 dead and wounded, while they managed to kill over 1,000 rebels. He said that the Armed Forces needed support amounting to about \$487 million dollars, and that there would be no peace without the superiority of the Armed Forces in the field. He said that a comprehensive study of the equipment and cadre priorities of the Armed Forces was completed in September and its implementation began at the beginning of October last year.

The defense minister concluded by saying that the two Libyan aircraft which were lost were not on a military mission but were heading for a neighbouring country as a gift from the Libyan Jamahiriyyah. Sudan had allowed them passage and it had the right to do so.

**Authorities Halt British Airways Flights**

*EA0102121589 Khartoum SUNA in English  
1000 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Khartoum, 1st Feb (KUNA) [as received]—The Sudanese authorities have stopped British Airways flights to Sudan and barred its aircraft from flying over the Sudanese air space, the official SUDAN NEWS AGENCY reported Wednesday. The agency said the decision was taken by the civil aviation department for

illegal practices of the airline. British Airways is accused of smuggling foreign currency from the country by using credit cards, SUNA added without elaboration.

**Efforts To Bypass U.S. Wheat Dependence Noted**

*EA3101222089 Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic  
1930 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] Mr Mubarak al-Fadil al-Mahdi, minister of the economy and foreign trade, has announced that contracts have been signed providing for the export of 1,000,000 tons of sorghum through the national export-import bank. Half of the first consignment of 300,000 tons has already been exported and the other half is being loaded.

The Ministry of Economy and External Trade has signed contracts with the national bank on the import of wheat and wheat flour to satisfy the country's requirements for the next 7 months. This has been paid for out of the funds accruing from the export of the sorghum to the extent of \$100 million. The first consignments of the imported wheat and wheat flour have already arrived. The remaining quantities will be arriving over the next 3 months. What has arrived so far will satisfy the country's requirements for the next 3 months.

Mr Mubarak al-Fadil added that, under the new economic policy, it had been finally decided to dispense with dependence on American wheat and wheat flour loans and to satisfy local needs for bread with locally produced wheat enriched by improved sorghum flour to the proportion of 50 (?to 1).

The minister said that we had rejected American conditions put forward by the former administration on getting wheat loans to preserve our independence and sovereignty. We overcame the crisis by covering our requirements for wheat and wheat flour from our own local resources with the assistance of major Sudanese exporters in the private sector. We acquired financing amounting to \$100 million.

The American loan would not have exceeded \$40 million, some \$10 million of which would have been the cost of transport, which would go to American companies. We were accused by the former American Administration of applying a policy of starvation in the south, whereas that administration knew that this was not true.

However, it tried to use the policy of starvation against Sudan by [words indistinct] in the national decision. We hope that the new American Administration will review the position [words indistinct].

**Tunisia**

**'Arafat Confers With President Ben Ali 31 Jan**

*JN0102175589 Sanaa Voice of Palestine in Arabic  
1600 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Brother Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat], chairman of the PLO Executive Committee and commander in chief of the Palestinian Revolution Forces, met with his

brother Tunisian President Zine El Abidine Ben Ali yesterday. The meeting was attended by brothers Tunisian Prime Minister Hedi Baccouche and Fatah Central Committee member Abu Iyad [Salah Khalaf].

In a statement after the meeting, brother Abu 'Ammar said that he briefed his brother the Tunisian president on the developments in the occupied homeland and the crimes committed by the Zionist forces against our Palestinian people in a failing attempt to destroy the popular uprising.

He added that the talks also dealt with the Palestinian contacts held recently with a number of friendly countries, including the meeting brother Abu 'Ammar held last week in Madrid with the EEC tripartite committee that was comprised of the foreign ministers of Spain, France, and Greece as well as his meeting with the nonaligned nine-member committee.

Abu 'Ammar returned to Tunis yesterday after a brief visit to Algeria during which he met with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid and Prime Minister Kasdi Merbah.

### **Bahrain**

#### **Japanese Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Visits**

##### **Arrives 31 Jan**

JN3101203989 Manama WAKH in Arabic 2000 GMT  
31 Jan 89

[Text] Manama, 31 Jan (WAKH)—Japanese Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Michihiko Kunihiro arrived in Manama this evening on a 2-day visit to Bahrain.

The Japanese official will hold talks with a number of senior state officials on bilateral relations, ways to enhance them, current regional developments, current Arab and international issues, and the situation in Southeast Asia.

The Japanese official was welcomed upon arrival by Nabil Ibrahim Qambar, head of protocol at the Foreign Ministry, and Japanese Ambassador to Bahrain Toshio Kogushi.

##### **Confers With Prime Minister**

JN0102114589 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0845 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Manama, 1 Feb (WAKH)—Bahraini Prime Minister His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Salman Al Khalifah received Japanese Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister Michihiko Kunihiro today.

Attending the meeting were Shaykh Muhammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, interior minister and acting foreign minister; Shaykh 'Ali ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah, assistant Interior Ministry under secretary for passport and immigration affairs; Muhammad Ibrahim al-Mutawwi, director of the prime minister's office; and Toshio Kogushi, Japanese ambassador to Bahrain.

The Japanese deputy foreign affairs minister said that he reviewed with the Bahraini prime minister the promotion of bilateral relations, particularly the prospects of future industrial, technological, and trade cooperation. He said that the talks dealt with means of promoting this cooperation in all fields. He added that he also reviewed with the prime minister developments in the peace issue in this important region in the world and current Arab and international issues.

##### **Visits Industry Minister**

JN0102180989 Manama WAKH in English 1613 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Manama, Feb 1 (GNA)—Bahraini Minister of Development and Industry, and Acting State Minister for Cabinet Affairs Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi met here today with Japanese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Michihiko Kunihiro.

They reviewed the outcome of the recent visit to Japan by the Bahraini minister of development and industry.

### **Sees Interior Minister**

JN0102180789 Manama WAKH in English 1609 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Manama, Feb 1 (GNA)—Bahraini Interior Minister and Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs Shaykh Mohammad ibn Khalifah Al Khalifah met here today with Japanese Vice Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro.

They reviewed means of developing bilateral relations in various fields. The meeting also reviewed the current developments in the region in light of the stoppage of the Iraq-Iran war and issues of mutual interest.

Japanese ambassador to Bahrain Toshio Kogushi attended the meeting.

### **Departs 1 Feb**

JN0102201789 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1950 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Manama, 1 Feb (WAKH)—Japanese Deputy Foreign Minister Michihiko Kunihiro left Manama this evening for [word indistinct] after a 2-day visit of Bahrain. [passage omitted]

### **Kuwait**

#### **Prime Minister To Settle Border Dispute With Iraq**

PM0102172789 London AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT  
in Arabic 30 Jan 89 pp 1-2

[Unattributed report: "Iraqi-Kuwaiti Borders Figure in Sa'd-Saddam Talks"]

[Excerpts] Kuwait, AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT—Kuwait has announced that Kuwaiti Prime Minister and Heir Apparent Sa'd al-'Abdallah al-Sabah will visit Baghdad on 6 February.

AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT has obtained confirmation that Iraq and Kuwait are on their way to finally agreeing on an acceptable formula for the demarcation of borders between them in a way that would end the ongoing dispute quietly.

Reliable sources said that the Iraqi interior minister—who visited Kuwait in September 1988, a few days after Iraq and Iran accepted the Security Council resolution on a cease-fire—provided Kuwait with the Iraqi leadership's overview regarding the border issue. [Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister] Shaykh al-Sabah al-Ahmad al-Jabir met with his Iraqi opposite number twice after that date and discussed the subject in question.

The Iraqis had informed Kuwait of their desire to have a foothold on Bubiyan Island, even as a long-term lease, in order to confront Iranian threats. That was a few months before the Iraq-Iran war erupted.

The Iraqis appreciated the Kuwaiti leadership's favorable stances and backing for Iraq during the war as well as its steadfastness against Iran's anger, disturbances, and interference in Kuwait's internal affairs.

Reliable diplomatic sources in Kuwait say that Shaykh Sa'd may sign in one form or another a preliminary draft on the demarcation of borders between the two countries, without making a reference to anything relating to the Bubiyan Island issue. [passage omitted]

The agenda of the Iraqi-Kuwaiti talks—the Iraqi President Saddam Husayn will take part in some of the rounds—will include the question of rescheduling Iraq's debts to Kuwait, which total \$8 billion, as well as the organization of citizens' movement between the two countries across the borders, as Iraq is expected to abolish the condition that Kuwaiti citizens must obtain an entry visa to its territory. The meeting will be a chance for Iraqis to brief Kuwait on developments concerning the plan on the new Arab quadripartite bloc comprising—in addition to Iraq—Egypt, Jordan, and Yemen. [passage omitted]

The sources revealed that Iraq had previously offered Kuwait a partial settlement of its debts by supplying it with advanced U.S. weapons seized during the war with Iran, and with oil and gas consignments, in addition to fresh water at the rate of 500 million gallons a day free of charge. [passage omitted]

#### **Qatar**

##### **UK Defense Official Arrives for 3-Day Visit**

JN3101205889 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1950 GMT  
31 Jan 89

[Text] Doha, 31 Jan (WAKH)—Archibald Hamilton, UK undersecretary of state for defense procurement, arrived in Doha this evening on a 3-day visit to the State of Qatar.

The UK minister was welcomed by Colonel Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah Al Thani, assistant deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces; Staff Colonel Shaykh Hamad ibn 'Abdallah Al Thani, chief of staff; and Julian Walker, UK ambassador in Doha.

##### **Sees Deputy Army Chief**

JN0102115489 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0840 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Doha, 1 Feb (WAKH)—Colonel Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah Al Thani, assistant to the deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, met here today with Archibald Hamilton, UK undersecretary of state for defense procurement, who is currently visiting Doha.

The two sides discussed bilateral relations and several issues of common interest.

The UK minister arrived in Doha last night on a 3-day visit to Qatar.

##### **Meets With Amir**

JN0102125089 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1200 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Doha, 1 Feb (WAKH)—Qatari Amir His Highness Shaykh Khalifah ibn Hamad Al Thani received here today Archibald Hamilton, UK undersecretary of state for defense procurement.

QNA said that the talks dealt with means of promoting the good relations between the two countries, current political developments in the Middle East, and efforts being made to achieve peace and stability.

Attending the meeting were Colonel Shaykh 'Abdallah ibn Khalifah Al Thani, assistant to the deputy commander in chief of the Qatari Armed Forces, and the British ambassador to Qatar.

#### **Saudi Arabia**

##### **U.S. Warned Against 'Kissengerian Demands'**

PM0202020989 Jeddah SAUDI GAZETTE in English  
24 Jan 89 p 8

[Editorial: "Know Thy Friend"]

[Excerpts] Sack-the-hardliners is the first demand Washington has conveyed to the PLO after George Bush was inaugurated two days earlier. This demand has a Kissinger stamp. Henry Kissinger, who controlled U.S. foreign policy under Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford, sees everywhere "snares and delusions unless he himself is doing the snaring and deluding", according to one US political observer.

He didn't find a role in the Reagan administration because the just-retired president was more Kissingerish than Henry. After the presidential election he was helped to raise his head a little above the water as member of the team that oversaw the transition, and he succeeded in having eight of his men in top State Department jobs. Now he is preparing to do some snaring and deluding on his own. [passage omitted]

No society has ever had all people having exactly similar views and doing things in exactly the same manner. Who, if not a democracy like the US can appreciate this better than others. Palestinians also constitute a human society and like other societies, their's, too, is also a dynamic one, throbbing with life and sustained by diversity of views and actions. They are not angels. They are humans as much as the Americans. [passage omitted]

The US is now dealing directly with 'Arafat and the men he chooses for talks with the Americans. The question might have arisen if 'Arafat was insisting that the Americans must negotiate with hardliners on his behalf. That is not his position. Political observers think that 'Arafat's position is quite strong.

The Kissingerian US demand will only weaken this position and Washington will then be left to dealing with the hardliners. The wise man in the White House will not prefer it. Then he must deal with 'Arafat and further strengthen his position vis-a-vis hardliners.

Kissingerian demands may delay peace in the Mid-east, but they may also not let the US live in peace. That may be the desire of Dr Henry Kissinger and the students of his political seminary; but the Arabs do not wish to put the US in that situation where Americans' peace is affected or destroyed. That is the difference between 'Arafat and Kissinger. It is time Americans know their friends.



### Yemen Arab Republic

**Salih Receives CPSU Central Committee Member**  
JN3101182389 Sanaa Domestic Service in Arabic  
1200 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Excerpt] Brother Colonel 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih, president of the Republic, commander in chief of the Armed Forces, and secretary general of the General People's Congress, received at his office today [name indistinct], chairman of the Soviet-Yemeni Friendship Society, CPSU Central Committee member, and Supreme Soviet member, who is currently visiting our country.

They reviewed aspects of relations and cooperation between the two friendly countries. [passage omitted]

**Interior Minister on Terrorism, Fundamentalism**  
PM0102125889 London AL-TADAMUN in Arabic  
30 Jan 89 pp 21-23

[Interview with 'Abdallah Barakat, deputy prime minister and interior minister, by Rashid Khashanah in Tunis; date not given]

[Excerpts] [Khashanah] Why did the Arab interior ministers postpone discussion of the plan on "Arab strategy for combating terrorism" until the next meeting?

[Barakat] It is not a postponement in the true meaning of the word. The Arab interior ministers council decided to await the international conference to determine the characteristics of and to define terrorism. It was appropriate to postpone the discussion in order to see what means of combating terrorism would be raised at the international conference and to benefit from them. Anyhow, in the new year we will present an important strategy with a view to understanding the phenomenon of terrorism.

For instance, can the throwing of a stone by a Palestinian child at a Zionist tank be considered terrorism? Or is terrorism what Zionist groups do when they enter a village or a town, expelling and killing innocent people? Ideas differ. We believe that anyone struggling to defend his country, territory, and dignity is not a terrorist. On the other hand, anyone who attacks others, makes children homeless, and expels people from their own homes is a terrorist. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] It is reported that the fundamentalist trend is constantly gaining ground in the YAR, albeit under a nonpolitical cover. It does reveal itself not openly but, rather, in several guises and through various social, religious, and cultural platforms which enable it to gain more ground. How are you dealing with this phenomenon?

[Barakat] First, we are a Muslim people and I do not understand what the word "fundamentalist" means. Is it someone who is more religious than others? I believe that the imposition of tutelage does not exist in Islam:

Thou art not one to manage (men's) affairs. Invite (all) to the way of thy Lord with wisdom and good preaching. [Koranic verses] There is cohesion and solidarity among our people. That phenomenon may exist in a multi-religious country, where fanaticism exists.

Fanaticism among Muslims in Yemen does not constitute a phenomenon to be feared. As interior minister, I do not believe that sensitivities can reach the point of religious extremism. We do not prevent people from entering mosques, nor do we impose a ban on meetings or speeches. Everyone here is Muslim. So against whom would they work? In Lebanon, for instance, there are fanatics and extremist fundamentalists, as there are in Egypt. But that situation does not exist in Yemen. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] There are many supporters of former President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad in North Yemen, and this sometimes causes friction between the two governments. How are these security and political problems dealt with?

[Barakat] We must not forget what happened 13 January 1986. It was a terrible fratricide. The Central Committee, the Politburo, and the people were in one camp, and they were in another. So what happened was the result of this. But 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's presence here is not unusual. All defeated opposition movements such as Al-Snaaj, 'Abd al-Qawi Mikkawi, and others, turned to the north, which is a shelter for southerners.

For instance, if the opposite had happened, that is, had 'Ali Nasir Muhammad emerged victorious, the other group would have turned to the North and considered it their homeland and country. Anyhow, we are advocates of unity. If we raise barriers and say that this would cause a political embarrassment, we are not being objective. The brother rulers in Aden know that we are in the right. This is why there is no tension between us. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] There is a possibility that 'Ali Nasir could take political actions that could cause friction with the southerners. Have you set limits on his activities?

[Barakat] They know that they are in their country, but we will not allow any hostile actions or infiltrations across the borders. They have limits to which they must adhere. They are following that path and causing no troubles for the brothers in the south. As for political contacts—such as a dialogue to secure an agreement on their return or a formula for accord—they are permitted. [passage omitted]

[Khashanah] Has a date been set for the submission of the unified constitution document to the two leaders, now that the joint committee has completed it?

[Barakat] According to the agreement reached in Tripoli and Cairo, it is up to the two leaders to choose the right time. The committee has completed its plan and will hand it over to the two leaders who, in turn, will submit it to the two countries' parliaments. Then it will be put to a referendum. [passage omitted]

**UN Commander on 'Mixed Military Commission'**  
JN0102155989 Manama WAKH in Arabic 1450 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[By Faruq Shukri]

[Text] Baghdad, 1 Feb (WAKH)—General Slavko Jovic, UN Observer Forces commander, has declared that work is under way now to form the mixed military commission after both Iran and Iraq approved it.

At noon today, Gen Jovic informed reporters in the UN forces' headquarters in Baghdad that the commission which includes military men from both sides in addition to representatives from the international observers, will largely help solve the issues affecting the continuation and support for the cease-fire. He expressed hope that this commission will be formed soon.

Last week, Iraqi President Saddam Husayn informed Jan Eliasson, the UN Secretary General's special envoy, of Iraq's approval on forming this commission.

Reliable sources at the UN headquarters in Baghdad informed INA that the commission will probably hold its first meeting in the first half of this month somewhere in the no man's land along the ceasefire lines between the two countries. These sources said that the International Observer Forces' Command is in constant contact with the UN headquarters in New York concerning the steps to form this commission.

Gen Jovic expressed his great gratitude for the support offered by Iraq to the International Observer Forces, enabling these forces to do their basic duty, which is promoting the ceasefire. He said: After 5 months, we are still clinging to the ceasefire lines successfully with the help and support of both countries.

He described Iraq's decision to lift the ban on civil air traffic heading for Iran as a very important step to strengthen the ceasefire. He said: I appreciate this decision highly. I would also like to express thanks for allowing direct flights between Baghdad and Tehran which strengthens the ceasefire. It is known that Gen Jovic shuttles weekly between the two countries to supervise his forces and observe the ceasefire lines.

Gen Jovic, who commands a force consisting of 350 officers from 26 countries, had earlier decorated 22 officers with the United Nations emblem to show his appreciation for their service to the United Nations. It is known that this emblem, which came into effect since the beginning of July 1959, is granted to military personalities who serve the United Nations no less than 180 days.

**Letter on Iranian Violations Submitted to UN**  
JN0102174589 Baghdad INA in English 1715 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] United Nations, Feb. 1, INA—An Iraqi letter was distributed to members of the Security Council today describing 85 violations by Iranian forces of the ceasefire from Jan. 1 to Jan. 24.

In a letter submitted to U.N. Secretary-General Javier Perez de Cuellar by Iraqi Alternate Permanent Representative to the U.N. 'Ali Mahmud Sumaydah, ceasefire violations cited include the kidnapping of Iraqi soldiers, enemy erection of watchtowers, flooding operations opposite Iraqi defensive positions, setting up machine-gun nests close to Iraqi positions, firing shells in the direction of Iraqi units, rebuilding roads, constructing firing positions and communication trenches, and the opening of an Arabic-language field broadcasting station which attacked the political leadership.

**National Assembly Elections Postponed to 1 Apr**  
JN3101135389 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1224 GMT  
31 Jan 89

[Text] Baghdad, 31 Jan (INA)—President Saddam Husayn has chaired a joint meeting of the RCC and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party Regional Command.

During the meeting, amendments to the National Assembly law and special instructions regarding nomination and election were discussed. The discussions were a continuation of those held during past meetings within the framework of promoting democracy in the country, in which the National Assembly plays an effective role.

In this regard, the discussions attached special importance to providing candidates to the National Assembly elections further opportunities in their election campaigns to introduce themselves to the voters in their constituencies through news media and other means.

The meeting also discussed the need to give more opportunity to citizens who desire to nominate themselves to the National Assembly elections, and to create a competitive atmosphere among the candidates. In implementation of this, it was decided, during the aforementioned meeting, to postpone the date of the coming National Assembly elections until 1 April 1989.

**Industry Minister on Petrochemical Plant**  
JN0102191589 Baghdad INA in English 1850 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Baghdad, Feb. 1, INA—Iraq has embarked on implementing the biggest petrochemical industries plant in the region. The value of its products annually will exceed one billion dollar.

In a statement to INA, Mr. Husayn Kamil, minister of industry and military industrialization said his ministry is giving this project priority in implementation and that 70 percent of its products would be dedicated for export in the first years. He added that the project would produce 21 kinds of petrochemical industries with total capacities of approx. 1500 million tons annually.

The minister further added that the ministry contracted an international company for extending technical and executive consultations for the project.

**Soviet Foreign Economic Relations Official Visits**  
*JN2901184289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1740 GMT*  
29 Jan 89

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA)—Mordvinov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign economic relations, arrived here today at the head of a delegation on a several-day visit to Iraq.

The delegation will participate in the preparatory meetings of the Iraqi-Soviet joint committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation, which tomorrow begins discussing bilateral cooperation in the oil, economic, trade, scientific, and technical fields.

The committee is scheduled to meet at the ministerial level on 6 February.

**Joint Cooperation Talks Begin**  
*JN3001173289 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1505 GMT*  
30 Jan 89

[Text] Baghdad, 30 Jan (INA)—The preparatory meetings of the 18th seminar of the permanent joint Iraqi-Soviet committee for economic, scientific, and technical cooperation started today in Baghdad and will continue for 2 weeks.

At the beginning of the meetings, the Iraqi side which is chaired by vice president of the committee, general manager of the petroleum projects company, and the Soviet side chaired by Mr Mordvinov, Soviet deputy minister of foreign economic relations, formed eight sub-committees.

They are: energy, petroleum, trade, industrial projects, agricultural and irrigation, scientific research, finances, and cadre training, in addition to a committee to formulate the final recommendations for the purpose of presenting them at the ministerial meeting to be held next Monday.

The two sides agreed to exert all efforts to make this round successful and emerge with positive results which reflect the development of the special relations between

the two countries and harmonize with the instructions of presidents Saddam Husayn and Mikhail Gorbachev.

The agenda of the session, the meetings of which are headed by Iraqi Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim al-Jalabi and Soviet Petroleum Industry Minister Dinkov, include activation of economic, trade, and technical relations between the two countries dictated by the 5-year protocol signed in Moscow in 1986 which included an increase in the exchange of trade and traditional and un-traditional goods and expansion of cooperation in the technical, scientific and cadre training fields.

Participating in the abovementioned meetings, on the Iraqi side, are representatives from the ministries of industry, military production, agriculture, irrigation, petroleum, health, transport, trade, planning, finance, housing, construction, and the scientific research center.

Participating on the Soviet side are undersecretaries of four ministries which are Foreign Economic Relations, Power and Electrification, Water Resources, and Construction of Petroleum and Gas Industry Enterprises, in addition to representatives from the Soviet industrial institutions, Macheoimport and Technopromeksport.

**Oil Minister Leaves for Venezuela 29 Jan**  
*JN2901131689 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT*  
29 Jan 89

[Text] Baghdad, 29 Jan (INA)—Oil Minister 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim left Baghdad for Caracas at noon today heading an Iraqi delegation to participate in the inauguration ceremonies of Carlos Andres Perez on the occasion of his assumption of his executive powers as Venezuelan president.

In a statement to INA, 'Isam 'Abd al-Rahim said that he will hold talks designed to strengthen bilateral relations with Venezuelan officials during his stay in Venezuela in light of the meeting held in Baghdad between His Excellency President Saddam Husayn and the Venezuelan president during his visit to Iraq last week.

The oil minister added that he will also meet with a number of OPEC oil ministers who will attend the celebrations to hold consultations with them on the oil market situation in view of the implementation of the recent OPEC agreement on the production ceiling and the distribution of quotas, and also in light of the results of the meeting held in London on Thursday [26 January] with the experts of non-OPEC oil-producing states.

It is worth noting that the meeting held in London on Thursday between the OPEC committee of experts and the experts of non-OPEC oil-producing states affirmed the need for cooperation to support the international oil market and oil prices, considering this is a joint responsibility.



**Soviet Sees 'Freeze' in Ties Over Shcharanskiy**  
*TA0202065089 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew*  
2 Feb 89 pp 1, 2

[Report by Geneva-based correspondent Sari Robert]

[Text] "With this step, Israel has wiped out all the progress made in the contacts to renew diplomatic relations with us," a Soviet diplomatic source in Geneva told MA'ARIV last night in response to the report that Natan Shcharanskiy may be appointed Israel's UN ambassador.

"It takes two sides to hold negotiations, and Israel is not demonstrating a serious attitude toward the restoration of ties with us. Now there will be a total freeze," the diplomat said.

He added: "We regret very much the appointment of Anatoliy Shcharanskiy to the United Nations and view it as a sign that Israel is not seriously interested in improving relations with the USSR." This response contradicts remarks made by a Soviet diplomat in New York, who said that the planned nomination would have no effect on relations between the two countries.

[Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English on 2 February in a page 12 report by Menahem Shalev and Walter Ruby adds: "Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has privately expressed reservations about the proposed appointment of Natan Shcharanskiy as Israel's next ambassador to the UN, informed sources in Jerusalem said last night. The sources said that although Shamir has frequently expressed his great admiration for Shcharanskiy, he is concerned that his appointment would not be taken well in Moscow, and might be perceived there as a needless Israeli provocation, the sources said."]

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 2 February adds that "Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir prefers that Ambassador in Paris 'Ovadya Sofer be appointed UN ambassador rather than Natan Shcharanskiy. The appointment has therefore not yet been made."]

**Shamir Proposes 'Two-Stage Peace Plan'**  
*TA0102184489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
1800 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Prime Minister Shamir today proposed a two-stage peace plan. Shamir also said that the Israeli Army will pull out of some urban areas when Palestinian autonomy is implemented in the territories. The prime minister was speaking to reporters in Jerusalem after addressing a delegation of American rabbis attending an Israel Bonds conference. David Essing reports:

Prime Minister Shamir made clear that the Israeli Army will move out of some Arab urban centers once Palestinian autonomy is implemented.

[Begin recording] [Shamir] Well, you know, there is in the Camp David agreements clear stipulations about the moves of our Army during the stage of the full autonomy.

[Essing] What moves will this be, sir?

[Shamir] There will be some concentration of our troops in specified locations, not including the big centers of population. [end recording]

The prime minister went on to say that the main thing now is to begin direct negotiations.

[Begin Shamir recording] I am deeply convinced that the moment that we will get to this stage and the negotiations will start, positive results will come. [end recording]

And Prime Minister Shamir says: His plan is very simple.

[Begin Shamir recording] The peace process will be composed of two stages. The first stage will be interim conditions, and this will include full autonomy, etc. The second stage will be direct negotiations without any preconditions between Israel, the Palestinian Arabs, and some Arab countries, if they will join the negotiations. [end recording]

Shamir made clear that Israel will not negotiate with the PLO.

Prime Minister Shamir says these principles are a part of the national unity government's program. Asked about Defense Minister Rabin's proposals, the prime minister replied: These are certain ideas rather than a peace plan. The government will soon discuss the Rabin ideas.

**Arens: Plans Not New Initiative**  
*TA0202120889 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
1100 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Excerpt] Foreign Minister Moshe Arens says the peace proposals outlined by Prime Minister Shamir yesterday are not the new initiative promised by the government. The foreign minister was speaking during a visit to Hebron yesterday, where he expressed full government support for continued Jewish settlement in the city. Mark Weiss reports:

[Begin recording] The foreign minister said the new peace initiative promised by the government has still not been finalized, and no details could be released yet. He refused to say if the initiative will resemble recent peace proposals put forward by Defense Minister Rabin.

The foreign minister visited Jewish settlements in Hebron, Gush 'Ezyon, and the town of Efrat this morning. His message was the same to all of them: The government and the people give their full backing to



continued Jewish settlement throughout the territories. Arens urged settlers to step up their efforts to build up cooperation with local Palestinians. This, he said, would help the Palestinians overcome their fear of the PLO.

Gush 'Ezyon Council leaders described the situation on the roads as unbearable and urged stronger government action. Knesset Member Hanan Porat of the National Religious Party urged the government to destroy neighborhoods in the Al-Duhayshah refugee camp close to the main Bethlehem-Jerusalem highway and rebuild them in other parts of the camp. The foreign minister made no comment on this proposal. [end recording]

The heads of Jewish settlements in the territories are warning against the consequences of any army withdrawal from heavily populated Arab areas, as outlined yesterday by Prime Minister Shamir. Settlement leaders say such a move would encourage giant demonstrations in favor of a Palestinian state—demonstrations that would take place not only in these Arab areas, but also around the Jewish settlements and within the Green Line of pre-1967 Israel. The settlers say that the prime minister's declaration is a result of confusion and a feeling of weakness in the government. [passage omitted]

**PLO 'Might' Accept Elections With Conditions**  
*TA0200081200 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST*  
*in English 2 Feb 89 p 1*

[Report by Walter Ruby]

[text] New York—The deputy PLO ambassador to the UN said yesterday that the PLO might be amenable to elections in the West Bank and Gaza under certain conditions.

In comments to THE JERUSALEM POST, the official, Nasir al-Qudwa, said that it is incorrect to believe that the PLO opposes elections "on principle." According to Al-Qudwa, "if elections were a part of a complete process of peace, and a step toward an international conference, then, of course, we would not be against elections. We are, after all, a democratic society."

He added, "we would oppose elections under occupation or as an alternative to a comprehensive peace settlement. But we would support elections if there was a UN presence and UN supervision, and if the elections were clearly part of a comprehensive settlement."

Asked if the PLO would accept elections while Israel was still in the territories, Al-Qudwa replied, "the term 'still in the territories' is a very elastic one."

**Gaza Figure Favors Elections in West Bank, Gaza**  
*JN0202082589 Jerusalem Television in Arabic*  
*1730 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] Shyakh Ahmad Yasin, a prominent Gaza religious figure, has said in an exclusive interview with our correspondent Yoni Ben Menahem that holding elections in the territories under international supervision is the right way for choosing the representatives of the Palestinian people in the territories.

[Begin recording] [Yasin in progress] ... under the umbrella of international supervision, I believe, will be sound and will provide more freedom for citizens.

[Menahem] So, in principle, if there is international supervision or control, then you think the idea is realistic?

[Yasin] There is no method for choosing the representatives of the people except the method of elections, which is the right method.

[Menahem] If elections under international supervision are held, who will be the candidates of the religious trend in Gaza?

[Yasin] This is premature.

[Menahem] But if such elections are held, are you in principle prepared to nominate yourself?

[Yasin] I believe that this is determined according to the wish of the people and the citizens. When one feels that his people want him to take a certain step, then one should take it. The issue is not of positions or a picnic, but rather of duties on the shoulders of anybody who wants to speak for and assume the burden and concerns of the entire people.

[Menahem] Shaykh, the ideas presented by Mr Rabin included the idea of a confederation with Jordan. What do you think of this?

[Yasin] Islam always calls for unity. Unity is the basis of success in life. This is good. But it is only when unity is based on equality and absolute freedom that it is right, successful, and strong. If it comes as a result of abnormal circumstances, then it is a failure from the beginning.

[Menahem] But in principle, the idea of a confederation...

[Yasin, interrupting] No, no, I say that the principle of unity is basic, a creed.

[Menahem] According to Islam?

[Yasin] Yes.

[Menahem] Shaykh, do you think the idea of meetings is good and useful?

[Yasin] Of course, dialogue is useful under all circumstances. [end recording]

**Al-Khalidi Proposals Termed 'Not Serious'**

TA0202122589 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Official circles in Jerusalem have dismissed as not serious the proposals from a prominent PLO figure for something resembling a demilitarized Palestinian state. The proposal was made in an article by Walid al-Khalidi, a member of the PLO Executive. Jack Katzenell reports:

Walid al-Khalidi comes from a very old Jerusalem family, but has lived for years in the United States. In the article, he proposes that the soldiers of the intifadah [uprising], as he puts it, should be turned into a militia, but there should be no trained army operating in the Palestinian state. In addition, Al-Khalidi proposes that the Palestinian state would not sign any military alliance with members of the Arab League.

U.S. intelligence sources are quoted as saying that Al-Khalidi, who is a member of the PLO Executive, had Yasir 'Arafat's approval for the publication of the article; however, official sources in Jerusalem point out that 'Arafat himself has repeatedly rejected the idea of a Palestinian state without an army. He has a record of saying, for example: If we demilitarized the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, Israel must be demilitarized, too; and: There is no such thing as sovereignty without an army.

Sources in Jerusalem also dismissed as nonsense the proposal that a Palestinian state would undertake not to sign a military agreement with any member of the Arab League. After all, the Palestinian state would be a member of the League, the Jerusalem sources said. Al-Khalidi is not suggesting otherwise, and the Arab League is, by definition, a military alliance whose charter includes a defense pact.

But even if Al-Khalidi's article is viewed as a sign of change in the PLO's attitude, official circles in Jerusalem say, such statements cannot be considered in isolation. They must be weighed in the context of other PLO positions—the intransigent, as well as those which appear to be more conciliatory.

**'Vacuous Emptiness' of Rabi Plan Examined**

TA0102155289 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew  
1 Feb 89 p A14

[Commentary by Yosef Harif: "With Whom and About What"; boldface as published]

[Text] By airing his views on rapprochement with the Palestinians 2 days ago before the Alignment faction in the Knesset, Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin won much

praise, even from those who only yesterday were prepared to lambaste him for his heavy-handed policies in Judaea and Samaria. Although his views were presumptuously entitled "the Rabin plan," these perceptions constitute nothing new.

The truth of the matter is that it is totally unclear what the Labor doves were so excited about. Even Energy Minister Moshe Shahal—who regards himself as the "guardian of the historical MAPAI [defunct political party]" as he puts it, and purports to speak for his party's mainstream—said that it would be illusory to think that there is any chance of solving the conflict without talking to the PLO; on condition, of course, that it change its positions and fulfill some of the conditions acceptable to him. Which criteria would it have to fulfill?

The reference is probably to the renunciation of terror and violence, the recognition of Israel, and the willingness to negotiate an agreement in a peaceful manner. But what does all this have to do with Rabin's plan?

Rabin is attempting to differentiate between "the Tunisian PLO," with which he will not negotiate because "whoever begins negotiations with the PLO is resigning himself to a Palestinian state;" and a "PLO in Judaea, Samaria, and the Gaza Strip"—in other words, the local Palestinians.

And while everyone is busy applauding Rabin without knowing why, the defense minister slaps them with what he considers the major point: Know **whom** to talk to, **what** to talk about, and decide about these matters **beforehand**.

And it is still unclear why not even one member of this honorable faction stood up and bounced the question back at him: Yitzhaq, why don't you tell us to whom you are about to talk, about what, and what should be decided beforehand?

If the "what" is Rabin's decisive statements against a Palestinian state, then who will talk to him? Faysal al-Husayni, who together with "the moderate" Dr Sari Nusaybah wrote the Palestinian state's declaration of independence "within the partition borders as stipulated by Security Council Resolution 181 (meaning the 1947 partition plan), proclaimed Jerusalem as its capital, and announced that its provisional government would be comprised of two parts: one in exile and the other on Palestinian soil"?

This then is the Faysal al-Husayni to whom Rabin sent Shmu'el Goren, coordinator of activities in the territories, for a meeting. According to the same plan, among the state's leaders we will find Yasir 'Arafat, Faruq Qaddumi, George Habash, and Nayif Hawatimah. With all due respect for Mr Goren's indefatigable efforts on behalf of his minister, as "an expert on the territories" did he really believe that one could discuss other matters with Faysal al-Husayni? Perhaps one may assume that if

the PLO comes to negotiations with Israel, it would ultimately be wiser to withdraw from the demand for 1947 borders, and compromise on the 1967 lines. But can anyone conceive of the Tunisian PLO or the West Bank "branch" agreeing to less?

Had the Rabin plan been intended to present the residents of the territories with a viable exit route enabling them to choose between paving the way to a quasi-independent existence, and strict adherence to the PLO of Tunisia regardless of conditions, it might have made some sense. But it was exposed in all its vacuous emptiness even at the first stop: in the meeting with Al-Husayni.

There is reason to fear that instead of opening a window for negotiations with the Palestinians, Yitzhaq Rabin clearly showed that there is no one to talk to.

If one of the defense minister's intentions was to demonstrate that he does not represent only "plastic bullets," but that he also extends a hand for peace, thus shifting the responsibility for continued suffering on those who reject his proffered hand—in that case, his observations merit hearing. If he had an additional intention—to seek partners he deems suitable for negotiations, while bypassing the PLO—then his initiative was doomed from the start.

Minister Yitzhaq Navon was right in saying that elections in the territories—which are a part of Rabin's plan—will reflect a familiar situation. Representatives identified with the PLO will be elected. The belief that they will detach themselves from Tunis and act independently is a mere illusion. Does Rabin share this belief?

This is Yitzhaq Rabin's moment of truth. It is up to him—the author of the "plan"—and none other to answer the question he has thrown into a vacuum: What are you willing to offer your interlocutors? His answer was: whatever is included in the government guidelines and conforms with the Camp David accords. Well, this is one thing for which he is not going to find a partner, and, as he admitted from a Knesset podium, Rabin knows it.

While many Labor Party members, including Shahal, Ya'aqobi, and Navon, are still wavering and trying to "improve" the Rabin formula, Abba Eban, who left this week for The Hague to attend a Palestinian-Israeli symposium with the participation of a PLO representation, had the courage to point to the heart of the issue. A long time ago, when he was still a Knesset member and one of the Labor Party's senior figures, Eban said explicitly: "I propose a basic amendment to our platform: Whatever the Labor Party is ready to give back to Jordan, it should be willing to give back to the Palestinian state."

Eban added: "...on the condition that it (the Palestinian state) becomes integrated in the community comprising Israel and Jordan and accepts the limitations ensuing from Israel's security needs..."

With this condition on the agenda, there may be some Faysal al-Husaynis willing to talk to Israel. Even "the PLO of Tunis" may be willing to discuss this with Israel. But the "Rabin plan?"

The "Rabin plan"—perhaps more than any other, because of the desperate courting of possible partners—is a sure way to obtain a continuing intifadah [uprising].

The defense minister was right in saying that the Palestinians must be advised in advance of the issues they can discuss with Israel. Who stopped the defense minister from doing so up until now?

The problem lies not in lack of information. It seems that Yitzhaq Rabin's "advising" is precisely what will kill the "plan" bearing his name.

What the Palestinians seek is not a "Rabin plan," but an "Eban [stone in Hebrew] plan," referring this time to Abba Eban.

**Shamir-Rabin Interplay on Peace Plan Viewed**  
TA0102144289 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
1 Feb 89 p 14

[Commentary by Gid'on Samet: "The Odd Couple"]

[Text] It is either one or the other: Either Yitzhaq Shamir is such a seasoned politician that he can withhold his political thoughts even from his most intimate associates, or he is such a veteran and experienced statesman that he can make others believe he has something in his pocket even if it is empty. In either case, it will not take long before the truth will out, as every seasoned politician should know.

Soon this dilemma will be resolved, when the prime minister visits Washington next month or in early April. Meanwhile, verbal politics are being tossed around, pitting Shamir and Arens against the defense minister.

The picture that developed over the past few weeks provides fertile ground for skeptics to ridicule whatever evolves from such verbiage. But this should be coupled with the assessment that the development of events is no longer dependent only on the Israelis who make the declarations. It is propelled by its own dynamics.

Meanwhile, Shamir is in a quandary. The PLO's show of moderation, the glitzy receptions 'Arafat has been accorded throughout the world, and the increasing U.S. interest have evidently made Shamir realize by now that he will not be able to avoid some shift. Coming from someone who is considered extremist, even the most lukewarm statements make big waves. This is what happened to Moshe Arens' latest remarks. The result is that the two have built up expectations for a change in the Israeli position beyond the real import of their actual words.



A large number of U.S. congressmen and senators have currently been visiting Israel, but neither the actual visits nor the visitors' comments are being given proper attention. In their talks with the prime minister and the foreign minister, nearly all of them emphasized the need for a political initiative. Similar messages arrive from the U.S. Administration. Shamir and Arens' latest statements should be seen against this backdrop.

The defense minister has been sucked into this vacuum, which is the legacy of the Likud's headstrong stubbornness. He has found himself in this position largely because of communication problems and the harsh criticism he has been subjected to from every angle over what is happening in the territories. This was the background for Rabin's coming out with has been dubbed his political plan. It is a minimalist proposal. The PLO and the local leadership in the West Bank publicly turned up their noses at it. Nevertheless, it is a more far-reaching proposal than what the prime minister is prepared to offer at this stage.

It is Rabin who nudged Shamir into this corner. The U.S. guests and administration officials in Washington have already told the prime minister and his aides that he would not be able to come to the United States armed with proposals offering less than those of another minister, especially one in whom he has frequently expressed confidence. This is no mean feat for the defense minister.

It has been argued quite often against him, chiefly from the left, that he is inching dangerously closer to Likud positions and that his stands as defense minister are in fact no different than the views of the opposite camp. But precisely because of that, the understanding he has achieved with the prime minister is gradually becoming an effective means of pressure on Shamir.

If Shamir repeatedly contends that he does not know what the "Rabin plan" entails, this is largely because Rabin has "deprived" him of the sole practical proposal he could bring with him to Washington: elections in the West Bank; talks with leaders who will be elected—who will inevitably be outspoken PLO members; and an indication that Israel will not make elections conditional upon a lull in the intifadah [uprising].

The defense minister's denial 2 days ago that he was ready to give up this condition was the donation contributed by the Prime Minister's Bureau. It was as if Rabin had said: Indeed, I have gone a bit too far and have preempted the prime minister with an unpremeditated step. I therefore leave this concession for Shamir to make, should he eventually be compelled to make it to the Palestinians in the West Bank and his interlocutors in Washington.

The vagueness with which Shamir carefully veils his views is essential for someone who has so little to offer. Had he foreseen things and launched something akin to

the "Rabin plan," he would have had to offer further concessions later. Yet outside of commenting on what he saw as the defective tactics in presenting the plan, Shamir stopped short of actually crushing it, as he might have done and as we know he can do when he sets his mind to it.

It is therefore better not to be taken in by his denials, or by the remarks of Ehud Olmert, who was rushed to the television studios on Friday at Shamir's behest to say that the prime minister has no new plan, or by Roni Milo's branding of the Rabin plan as a "balloon."

Without Shamir's consent, no meeting would have taken place between the coordinator of government activities in the territories—a disciplined official—and Faysal al-Husayni. And if it is true that Shamir and Rabin enjoy a rapport unparalleled by anything that prevailed between Shamir and Peres, then Rabin's plans would never have seen the light of day had he not known, or at least sensed, that they cannot be totally alien to the prime minister.

Nonetheless, Rabin deliberately chose to avoid coordinating his proposals with Shamir in advance. After all, had he consulted with Shamir, would the prime minister have been able to give him his blessing? The only damage he brought upon Shamir was in stealing his planned show from him.

The fact is that this is such a two-penny opera that it would not survive more than a handful of performances in West Bank theaters. It still does not mention consent to some form of international supervision of the elections, or promise that a substantial number of security prisoners like Al-Husayni will be released. And, of course, it assumes that opposition to a Palestinian state (to which the U.S. Administration also objects) will continue. Yet this is not the main thing.

The important thing is that Rabin's proposals have generated constructive dynamics. They were not rejected outright by the Palestinians (see Al-Husayni's cautious comments), and in them lies buried the first grain of the above pressure on the prime minister and his camp. Certainly elections in the territories, if an agreement is reached on holding them, will create their own momentum, whose scope cannot be assessed for the moment. Shamir and his men can put a muzzle on their mouths, but they cannot arrest the outcome of their proposals, even if the effects are at first only minimal.

That is why those who automatically rule out the plan, be they from the right or the left, would be advised to grant the proposals greater weight than they are inclined. Shamir is not master of the situation in the territories. Rabin, who is trying to push him forward toward negotiations, has already understood that he is unable to crush the intifadah with wooden clubs or with plastic or rubber bullets. This odd couple is presently the most intriguing pair on the Israeli political scene, despite



Shamir's protestations against his defense minister's proposals. They offer the only chance, albeit very limited for the time being, for a political move forward.

**Shamir 'Flexibility' Seen Serving Status Quo**  
TA3101133889 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew  
31 Jan 89 p 11

[Commentary by 'Aqiva Eldar: "Under Shamir's Sheep's Clothing"]

[Text] The casualty statistics in the territories and the PLO's constant movement toward the center make an Israeli peace initiative so longed for that the peace camp, including some sober commentators, turns every ghost of an idea into a political plan. Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir declares that he will arrive in Washington with some new ideas, and public opinion grants him some additional days of grace. Foreign Minister Moshe Arens announces that old concepts must not be adhered to, and everyone is surprised when in the same week he calls for the restoration of medical activity in Bet Hadassah in Hebron.

Because so many people want to believe that underneath the sheep's clothing there is indeed a sheep rather than a wolf, they tend to forget that not every day is a carnival. Shamir is an especially discreet person. This fact makes it hard to peel the mask off his face and find the dogmatic politician who stands by his beliefs despite the changing reality around him.

Shamir, like the Japanese, turned wrapping into art. In his government, he put Dan Meridor and Ehud Olmert, who have earned the reputation of being young and responsible leaders who know how to read the military-political map and draw the conclusion that the Likud's policy needs an urgent overhaul.

The prime minister even took pains to keep Ari'el Sharon from having any influence on decisionmaking forums, preferring a partnership with Shim'on Peres and Yitzhaq Rabin over an alliance with Refa'el Eytan and Rehav'am Ze'evi. He later sold the same old merchandise from October 1987, one for which there is no over-the-counter demand: an "international opening" under superpower auspices. A few days later came the turn of the "UN auspices" idea.

This again has gained him some points for flexibility. Again he sold an old notion presented as a new product: This idea was an inseparable part of that "opening" under the Reagan-Gorbachev summit. Shamir was ready to join the two leaders who were supposed to take off from Washington for San Francisco to meet the leaders of the region in the very building where the founding of the United Nations was declared.

Once the wrapping is removed, it becomes apparent from Shamir's remarks on the Arabs and the sea that Shamir will be Shamir and Arens will be Arens. The Israeli public,

longing for a political solution, is the one that has changed for the better. The bad turn occurred in the whole system of the senior officers and officials who defend the political level's bluff and who block every attempt to tell the public about the opportunity its leaders are missing. It must be said in their defense that generals are not immune against Doctor Shamir's tranquilizers.

Here is an example of an Inner Cabinet session: Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin and Chief of Staff Dan Shomron are discussing last week's events in the intifadah [uprising]. They take some time to describe the harassment of settler traffic by Qalqilyah residents. Sharon suggests: We all agree that Qalqilyah should not be there and that such a situation cannot continue. Why not stop public transportation there for 6 months? Shamir ignores the remark and instructs Rabin to go on with his report. Sharon's monologue is repeated in every Cabinet session.

He demands an iron-fist policy; Rabin taunts him by reminding him of Lebanon; Shamir remains silent. Two days ago, David Levi and Ehud Olmert joined those criticizing Rabin. This time it was caused by the meeting between Shmu'el Goren and Faysal al-Husayni, a declared representative of the PLO in the territories. Shamir again provides full support for the defense minister's policy. Not because he loves Al-Husayni, but because he hopes that such meetings, as Rabin has admitted, are aimed at moving the center of balance from the PLO, on the outside, to the residents of the territories under his control, even if none of them wants it.

What can we learn from the above description? Has Shamir gone soft? Could it be that Shamir is concerned about Qalqilyah residents' freedom of traffic? Has the former leader of an extreme underground movement realized that a firm hand against freedom fighters leads nowhere? It could also be interpreted as follows: Shamir understands that being too hard on the Palestinian population while the PLO is demonstrating flexibility is actually to invite external political initiatives.

It is flexibility and calm that ensure his good old status quo. The intifadah has led the PLO into the arms of the United States and presents a threat of a new peace initiative from the U.S. Administration. Just the relative "calm" and the belief that the current state of affairs is not leading to war could postpone the "threat" of external peace initiatives.

In a rare confession made to a friend, Shamir stated his political credo, which can be summed up in one sentence: "I want to pass the banner to the next generation without a change in the situation." The "next generation" of Olmert and Meridor has lost this battle to the "next generation" of Arens and Netanyahu. The former wanted to convince their leader of the urgent need for a

political initiative to block the PLO success and Israel's deteriorating status on the international scene, and perhaps also to prevent the possibility of a forced solution in the long run.

The latter two are in full command of foreign policy, with Shamir's blessing, and, with numerous propaganda publications, attack the PLO while ignoring the chief of staff's remarks that since November 1988 the organization has not committed any terror acts against Israel. Olmert and Meridor have been silenced, and Olmert has joined those leveling criticism at Rabin. He even bothered to make clear that there is no need for political plans other than the ideas presented by the prime minister, and that any Israeli plan is doomed to rejection by the Arabs, if only because of the person behind it.

Still, Shamir's peace initiative has some substance. He knows that he cannot come empty-handed to the United States on a visit he asked to have postponed, hoping to gain some time and sympathy from the Jewish solidarity congress scheduled on the eve of his trip. He will propose an "extended" autonomy, including elections in the territories, "after 3 months of calm." He knows that there will be no calm without elections, but he hopes that this gimmick will throw the ball to the opponent's court for a couple of weeks. Meanwhile, it will be summer and vacation time.

Perhaps 'Arafat, or someone else in the PLO, will slip, prepare some sort of provocation, or plant some kind of bomb. Maybe some recording no one has heard before will be found. In any case, no one will hear Shamir utter the phrase "territories for peace." This, if you will, is the whole story.

**Further on Inner Cabinet Meeting on Tabah**  
*TA0102122389 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*  
1100 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Report by Natan Gutman]

[Text] The Tabah issue was brought before the Inner Cabinet today through a review by Foreign Ministry Director General Re'uven Merhav on the state of the talks. Following a short discussion, the Inner Cabinet adopted a decision in principle to accept the proposal made by U.S. mediator Abraham Sofaer. According to this proposal, Israel will agree to set a precise date for the withdrawal from the Tabah area, and there will simultaneously be a resumption of talks regarding access to the area and the property left there.

Most of the Inner Cabinet members expressed a willingness to accept Sofaer's proposal, it was only Minister Yitzhaq Moda'i who opposed it. According to Moda'i, there is no difference between setting a date and an immediate withdrawal; any child knows that the moment we quote a date, the Egyptians will simply wait for this date and do nothing. According to Moda'i, the

Egyptians should be pressured to act to normalize relations overall. Foreign Minister Moshe Arens claimed that there is evidence that Egypt is already normalizing its relations with Israel.

Israel is now anticipating the resumption of the Tabah talks. U.S. envoy Abraham Sofaer, currently in Cairo, was updated on the Inner Cabinet decision, and he will inform Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid of it. The Tabah talks will probably resume after Cairo's response is received.

The Inner Cabinet today also concluded the debate on IDF actions in the territories. The justice minister reviewed his ministry's position on regulations for opening fire, several ministers expressed their opinion, and the Inner Cabinet finally adopted the concluding proposal [not further specified] raised by the prime minister and defense minister.

**Foreign Affairs Committee Views Tabah Dispute**  
*TA0102161089 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew*  
1500 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Report by Knesset correspondent Dov Gilhar]

[Excerpt] Israeli-Egyptian relations were the main subject at today's Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee deliberations. The committee discussed the Ra's al-Burqa' financial compensation, the implementation of the peace accord, and, of course, the Tabah dispute.

Yitzhaq Li'or, director of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean Division, put forth the Israeli Foreign Ministry's position. My office, Li'or said, believes that agreement on Tabah must first be finalized; only then should withdrawal from the area take place. He said the Egyptians have not implemented any of the accords so far reached.

If we withdraw first, Li'or said, the Tabah agreement will become a dead letter. He pointed out, however, that the Foreign Ministry is interested in concluding the Tabah affair without leaving damaged relations with Egypt. Egypt still believes that peace with Israel is the solution to the Israeli-Arab conflict, Li'or said. [passage omitted]

**Egypt Cancels Fair To Avoid Violating Peace Pact**  
*TA0102193989 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew*  
1900 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Cairo's planned trade fair has been canceled because of the opposition of several Arab countries to Israel's participation. Yitzhaq Li'or, director of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East and Eastern Mediterranean Division, told the Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee that the Egyptian Government decided to cancel the fair to avoid violating clauses in the peace

agreement with Israel. He pointed out that Egypt returned to the Arab fold without giving up the aims and moves to advance the peace settlement with Israel.

**FRG Reneges on Promise To Subsidize Submarines**  
*TA0102183989 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew*  
1 Feb 89 p 1

[Report by military correspondent Tali Zelinger]

[Text] There has been another delay in the project to build submarines for the Israeli navy at the "Engels" shipyards in the FRG.

It has been learned that the FRG Government, which was to have subsidized the building of the submarines, has reneged on its promise. The issue is currently under consideration, and contracts will not be signed until an agreement is reached.

It may be recalled that the Navy's refurbishment program, which includes new missile boats and submarines, aroused a heated debate because of its high cost. The United States, the main contractor for the building of the naval vessels, welcomed the project and signed its part of the contract.

Rear Admiral Avraham Ben-Shoshan, the outgoing Navy commander, was the driving force behind the project despite fierce opposition by other members of the IDF General Command who claimed that the cost of the 10-year project is not commensurate with the advantage to be gained by building large missile boats of the Saar-5 type.

**Technological Accord With France Signed**  
*TA2701133189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1300 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Israel and France have agreed to strengthen industrial and technological cooperation and to extend tourism and agricultural ties. Our Paris correspondent Gid'on Kouts reports that Israeli and French representatives reached the agreement following the 2-day session of the joint economic committee, which met in France.

The summarizing protocol said that the Israeli economy must prepare itself for the EEC's economic integration in 1992. It was decided to increase the frequency of meetings between businessmen and economists of the two countries. France also agreed to increase its purchases in Israel, especially in electronics, in order to correct the balance of trade deficit, which is currently in France's favor.

**Man Arrested for Contacts With PLO Members**  
*TA0202060489 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
0505 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] The police will ask the magistrate's court to extend the detention of an Israeli who was arrested on his return from Greece after meeting there with PLO members. It is still not clear what he will be charged with. The police will ask for a court order banning any publication of its investigation into the affair. Our police affairs correspondent Moshe Nussbaum has more details:

The affair began about 1 month ago when the suspect, an Israeli aged about 40, left for Greece with the intention of meeting with PLO elements. He expressed readiness to give them information on various subjects in return for \$1.5 million. During his stay in Greece, he met several times with members of the terrorist organization, gave them various pieces of information, and answered their questions.

Among other things, he expressed readiness to participate in a news conference aimed at anti-Israeli propaganda. In the end, he did not receive the money he asked for and returned home on Tuesday night. Members of the security forces and police investigators awaited him at the airport. He was detained on the spot and his interrogation began the same night.

He will be brought before a Petah Tiqva magistrate today, and the police will ask that his detention be extended. He will probably be charged with contacts with a foreign agent, but it is still not clear if he will be charged with espionage. The police representative will ask the court today to issue an order banning publication of the investigation.

**Treasury Expects Little Growth Under New Budget**  
*TA0102122989 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST*  
in English 1 Feb 89 p 8

[Report by economic affairs correspondent Avi Temkin]

[Text] Unemployment is not going to fall in the coming months, economic growth will pick up only in the second half of the year, inflation will rise before coming down, living standards will not rise and real wages should go down and stay down.

These are the main macroeconomic developments expected by the Treasury and the Bank of Israel, on the basis of the NIS [new Israeli shekel] 52.4 billion state budget for fiscal year 1989/90 tabled yesterday in the Knesset by Finance Minister Shim'on Peres.

Alongside the state budget, the Treasury and central bank tabled the national budget, a document containing the main economic predictions for the coming 12 months.



The ministry and the central bank expect the economy's sluggish growth to continue during the coming months. Only towards the end of 1989 is economic activity expected to speed up. Gross Domestic Product (GDP) will only rise 1.9 percent. Business sector GDP will rise 2.3 percent according to the same forecasts, mainly because exports will increase by 4.5 percent.

Standards of living, which rose 1.9 percent in 1988, are expected to remain almost stable, they will rise by only 0.6 percent. The average unemployment rate will stand at 6.6 percent for 1989, compared with average of 6.4 percent for 1988. Treasury and Bank of Israel officials noted that the average figure could be misleading. The rate of people without work will remain high in the first months of the year, and will start falling only in the latter part of 1989.

Finance Minister Peres and his top ministry officials have said that the economic policy's key to success lies in keeping the budget deficit within planned limits and a cut in real wages. The state budget envisages a NIS 1.6 billion deficit, about 2 percent of GDP. The Treasury has stressed that this is the highest deficit compatible with the targets it has set for 1989. As a result of this fiscal restraint, the Treasury and the Bank of Israel expect civilian government spending to rise by only 0.3 percent in calendar 1989, much less than the rise in population, which is expected to total 1.6 percent.

The budget proposal incorporates the measures designed to cut the deficit by NIS 1.1b. [billion], approved by the cabinet on January 5. Most of these measures, like user charges in education and health and cuts in subsidies, represent revenue increasing moves, and not cuts in outlay.

The ministry has also set a goal of reducing real wages by 7 percent, a return to their 1987 level. To accomplish this target it needs the help of the Histadrut and the unions, which are expected to agree to a drastic reduction in the rate of compensation payable to workers due to increases in the cost of living.

Despite fiscal restraint, some items will receive a large addition of funds. The main beneficiary will be road building, especially in metropolitan Tel Aviv. The funds available for this purpose will rise by about 50 percent in real terms. Another item receiving additional money is funding for research and development, which will increase by about NIS 20 million.

The Treasury and the Bank of Israel did not produce a forecast for inflation, they only said that the rise in the Consumer Price Index for 1989 will be larger than the 16.4 percent registered last year. Unofficial forecasts estimate a 9 percent rise in prices in the first quarter of the year. The Treasury has built the state budget on the assumption that domestic prices will rise by about 18 percent in fiscal year 1989/90, which starts on April 1.

Top priority will be given in 1989 to export growth and to the stimulation of economic activity. The Treasury hopes it will be able to drive down long-term interest rates, and encourage investment. The Treasury and the Bank of Israel expect that investment will start picking up towards the end of the year. The average rise in investment will be 0.7 percent.

The Treasury has set lowering its borrowing requirements by at least NIS 1b. as its goal for fiscal year 1989/90. This money should be available for the business sector. Compulsory investment in government securities by provident funds and insurance companies will be reduced. In addition, there will be a partial liberalization of capital imports, and Israeli mutual funds will be allowed to invest in foreign securities.

The ministry is planning to bring down interest rates on commercial mortgages. The goal is to bring them down by having pension funds invest some of their resources in the mortgage market.

The net tax burden, as defined by the Treasury, will fall in 1989/90 to around 30 percent according to the state budget. This is still much higher than the 22 percent rate on the eve of the 1985 economic stabilization plan. The Treasury, however, does not consider some of the revenue measures introduced this year, like the registration fees for high school education, as taxes. Were these fees accounted as taxes, the tax burden would have registered a slight increase.

The reason for the tax burden's fall is the decline in revenue from customs and purchase taxes, which will drop by some NIS 500m. [million] as result of the steps taken on January 1, when all custom tariffs on 70 percent of all imports were scrapped.

Income tax will fall by about 2.7 percent mainly as a result of the slowdown in economic activity. Income taxes from wage earners will drop 4.7 percent, reflecting the expected drop in real wages. Payments by the self-employed are expected to fall 1.2 percent.

#### Defense Budget Remains Uncut

TA0102131089 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST  
in English 1 Feb 89 p 9

[Report by economic affairs editor Shlomo Ma'oz]

[Text] All the battles waged against the defence budget over the last decade have succeeded in one main thing—preventing the continuation of its huge growth.

But Central Bureau of Statistics figures, which measure the ministry's real expenses and not those presented in the budget books show that the ministry's domestic expenses in 1988—the factor that has the main influence on the economy—were still 1.75 percent higher than 1981, and 5.5 percent higher than 1986, when the government really cut the ministry's budget in order to



stabilize the economy. Each year the defence establishment presents another excuse why its budget should not be cut; once it was the Lebanon war (1982-84), another time it was compensation for scrapping the Lavi fighter-plane project (1987) and then it was the intifadah [uprising] (1988-89).

The new domestic defence budget for 1989, according to the budget proposals, will drop 3.8 percent compared to 1988. However, since the defence establishment has financial sources other than the official budget, it does not seem that the real domestic defence budget will fall in the next budget year. For instance, the defence establishment can use as part of its own budget every penny it receives from selling old or used equipment, a source of income which generates more than \$100 a year. It can also use surpluses from previous year.

This year, the defence establishment hopes to detach Israel Military Industries (IMI) (Ta'as in Hebrew) from the Defence Ministry, and convert it to an independent government industrial corporation, like Israel Aircraft Industries or Bezeq. Aside from following the government's policy of transforming industrial establishments into independent companies, there is another reason behind IMI's proposed conversion.

For years, IMI indirectly subsidized the defence budget via its exports sales but in recent years, IMI has become a burden on the defence budget rather than a source of funds. Converting IMI into a corporation will leave more funds for the defence budget as IMI learns to take care of itself.

As the government has succeeded in blocking any wild increase in the defence budget, there has been a significant improvement in the domestic defence budget as percentage of the Gross Domestic Product (GDP). It decreased from the 1981 high of 11.5 percent to the lower ratio of 9.1 percent in 1988, and the Treasury predicts an even lower 8.6 percent in 1989.

The total defence budget for 1989 is about NIS [new Israeli shekels] 10.5 billion or \$5.8 b. [billion], of which the U.S. contributes \$1.8b in aid. The domestic defence budget will be about NIS 7.5b., about \$4.15b., while the rest—\$1.65b—is for the purchase of weapons and systems abroad.

These figures include a special allocation to the IDF to deal with the intifadah. The IDF received an extra NIS 100m. [million] during 1988 and an additional NIS 100m. in 1989 and NIS 80m in 1990. The government deliberately spreads out the bill until 1990 in order to defray the expenses over a number of years.

Israel will also have to repay interest and principle amounting to \$1,020m. during 1989 (compared with \$1,145m. last year) for defence loans taken in previous years.

**IDF Displays New 'Patton Model 7' Battle Tank**  
*TA0102125189 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST*  
*in English 1 Feb 89 p 2*

[Report by Kenneth Kaplan]

[Text] The "Patton Model 7" battle tank revealed yesterday by the Ground Forces Command on the occasion of its fifth anniversary is virtually unrecognizable as an upgraded version of the original American M-60A1 model. The tank has vastly improved armoured protection on all surfaces, all-metal treads similar to those on the Israeli-made Merkava, an advanced Israeli-manufactured fire-control system and other improvements. According to Ground Forces Commander Aluf [Major General] Uri Sagi, the upgraded tank is nearly as advanced in every respect as any new generation vehicle, but the cost of upgrading is one-sixth of the \$2.5-\$3 million for a new tank.

[Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew on 1 February carries a report by military correspondent Dani Sade on page 15, adding that "the tank is outfitted with a high-tech protective cover" and that its "engine capacity was increased from 700 to 900 horse power. Additionally, its suspension and track have been highly upgraded. This will greatly improve its mobility."]

**Outgoing Navy Commander on 'Real Threat'**  
*TA0102190789 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English*  
*1800 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Israel's navy has a new commander: 46-year-old Rear Admiral Mikha Ram. The new chief, who was born in Tel Aviv, has almost 30 years of service in the Navy, including command of missile and torpedo boats, head of the Navy shipyards, chief of Naval Intelligence, and deputy commander of the Navy. He took over today from Rear Admiral Avraham Ben-Shoshan at a colorful naval ceremony in Haifa. Talking to reporters before the ceremony, the outgoing Navy chief spoke strongly about the dangers of cutbacks in the service, saying the Navy has reached crucial crossroads. More from reporter Alan Ben-Ami:

Adm Ben-Shoshan has long been a forceful advocate of the need for upgrading and re-equipping the Navy, which has been operating much of its current fleet for more than 2 decades now. He points to revolutionary changes in Arab navies and to their accelerated ship and weapons acquisition in recent years. Libya and Saudi Arabia have developed fleets where they had none 15 years ago. Syria has built up a submarine capability and acquired long-range naval missiles.

The concept of territorial waters has no meaning, says Adm Ben-Shoshan, when missiles can now be fired with great accuracy from 200 km away. And Israel must also grapple with both East and West technology in Arab hands.

Although the government has agreed to let the Navy build three new missile boats and two submarines, the Navy chief says he continues to hear voices suggesting delays and cutbacks because of overall defense budget difficulties. We heard the same suggestions in 1983 and in 1985, and the Navy has contributed its share. But now the clock has run out, he says.

[Begin Ben-Shoshan recording] I don't think we should sacrifice anything more, and I don't think that by saying there is no threat, the threat disappears. I think we should prepare ourselves to the real threat and not be surprised again some time in the future. If you see how much weapons are coming to this area, there is no doubt that we are going to face a different scenario in this war than it was in the last one. So I think that the Navy should be prepared well to give the right answer to the threat. [end recording]

Israel must ensure it has an offensive navy, able to hit the enemy in sensitive spots and also able to prevent enemy ships from reaching Israel's ports or hitting strategic targets from the sea.

The re-equipment program will maintain Israel's naval superiority, says Adm Ben-Shoshan, and he remains confident that despite difficulties, final contracts will be signed soon with the relevant shipyards abroad.

Our reporter adds that Adm Ben-Shoshan is soon to take up a new senior IDF posting outside the Navy. [end recording]

**Jurists Urge 'Clarifications' on Plastic Bullets**  
*TA0102134689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1300 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Senior jurists in the civilian and military sectors, headed by the state attorney, have determined that the orders on the use of plastic bullets are lawful and have complete legal validity. Our political correspondent 'Oded Ben-Ami reports that the conclusions were presented to today's Inner Cabinet meeting, which was told, however, that the jurists agreed that several clarifications should be made for soldiers who use plastic bullets.

According to information presented by the IDF, it appears that the number of casualties resulting from the use of plastic bullets is caused by the scope of the incidents and their violent character, and not by the contents or legality of the orders.

Minister Moda'i claimed in the Inner Cabinet that the defense minister's basic assumption that there is no military solution to the uprising is mistaken. He said the opposite should be claimed: That no political solution is possible as long as the intifadah [uprising] has not stopped.

**Further on Incidents, Casualties in Territories**

**3 Girls Detained**

*TA0102082689 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
0700 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] This morning a wine bottle was thrown at an Israeli bus traveling on Salah al-Din Street in East Jerusalem. One of the bus windows was smashed and the driver was slightly wounded. Our correspondent Moshe Nussbaum reports that the police dispersed a group of girls from a nearby school by spraying water. The girls had blocked the road and hurled stones. Three of the girls were detained on suspicion of throwing the bottle.

**Curfew Imposed on 'Anabta**

*TA0102113089 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1000 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] This morning the IDF imposed a curfew on the township of 'Anabta, on the Tulkarm-Nabulus highway, to prevent riots. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that residents of 'Anabta intended to commemorate the anniversary of the death of three youths who were killed by IDF soldiers' gunfire during a violent clash in the township. A curfew remains in effect in the Nur al-Shams refugee camp near Tulkarm.

Brigadier General Shay Erez, head of the Civil Administration in Judaea and Samaria, today authorized the opening of all kindergartens in Judaea and Samaria. The schools had been closed for 2 weeks on his instruction. Gen Erez today conferred with the heads of the education departments in the territories and with the staff officer in charge of education affairs. They discussed the condition of teachers and the possibility of reopening schools. Gen Erez said he would evaluate reopening schools according to the state of affairs in the field and with a positive attitude.

**Fatah 'Terrorist Squad' Found**

*TA0102144189 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1400 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] The security forces and the Valleys District police uncovered a Fatah terrorist squad that operated in the Wadi 'Ara area, the Valleys, and Kefar Sava, and was mainly involved in acts of arson.

Our correspondent Yo'el Dar reports that the squad was headed by a resident of Umm al-Fahm who was recruited a year ago when he went on pilgrimage to Mecca. The squad was uncovered after unknown assailants set on fire the Poryon plant in Kibbutz Barqa'i near Hadera.

### **2 Firebombs Thrown**

TA0102172089 *Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1700 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] In Hebron, two Molotov cocktails were thrown at Shave Hevron Yeshiva at Bet Romano a short while ago. Our correspondent Arye Gus reports that there were no casualties and no damage caused.

### **11 Arabs Wounded**

TA0102173389 *Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew*  
1705 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Report by Arye Gus]

[Excerpt] [passage omitted] According to reports reaching the IDF, there has been one casualty in the village of Mu'awiya in the Ramallah area, two in 'Abasan in Gaza, and two in Dayr al-Balah. Arab residents report much higher casualty figures: seven in the Gaza Strip and four in Judea and Samaria. [passage omitted]

### **17 Wounded 1 Feb**

TA0202095189 *Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST*  
in English 2 Feb 89 p 12

[Report by Joel Greenberg and Mikhal Sela']

[Excerpt] Troops shot and wounded 10 Palestinians in clashes yesterday in the West Bank and a further seven were reported injured in the Gaza strip. A petrol bomb was thrown in Hebron at the Bet Romano settler enclave, but there were no casualties in that incident.

In Nabulus, youths confiscated tax forms from shops and offices to prevent residents from paying taxes, according to local reports. The youths seized Israeli goods from grocery stores, warning merchants that they must sell locally-produced goods.

After the petrol bomb was thrown at Bet Romano, soldiers searching the area were attacked with another petrol bomb, but there were no casualties. The soldiers returned fire, but the assailant escaped. A third petrol bomb was thrown in the morning at an Israeli car near the Cave of the Patriarchs, but there were no casualties, ITIM reported.

[Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew at 0500 GMT on 2 February adds that "security forces carried out arrests in Hebron last night during searches for perpetrators of firebomb attacks. Our correspondent Moti Amir reports that security forces uncovered caches of firebombs, spikes, and other weapons in a house belonging to suspects. All the detainees were taken to the Hebron military government for questioning. The searches continue."]

In clashes between troops and protesters, three people were wounded at Idnah, near Hebron, including a 20-year-old wounded in the head. A 30-year-old man was wounded in the shoulder at Al-Mughayyir in the Ramallah area; one person was wounded at the Al-Jalazun refugee camp; and two persons were wounded in Silwad in clashes on Tuesday night.

An 18-year-old was shot in the leg at the Balatah refugee camp, a 16-year-old was shot in the leg in Janin, and another youth was shot in clashes at Tuqu' near Bethlehem.

In Huwwarah, near Nabulus, villagers reported that soldiers rounded up 50 men, took their ID cards and ordered them to "guard" the highway running through the village after a truck was stoned. [passage omitted]

**Official Source Denies Chemical Weapons Transfer**  
*JN0202131089 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic*  
1200 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Randah Habib dispatch from Amman]

[Text] Answering a question on press reports about the transfer of chemical products from the United States to Jordan, a Jordanian official source has categorically denied such reports, affirming that the country is free of such products. The source said that Jordan does not produce, purchase, or possess chemical weapons.

The source added: As for goods transitting Jordan, there are no restrictions on them. Moreover, Jordanian authorities have no information on the transfer of chemical materials across Jordanian territory.

The Jordanian official's reaction came in response to reports disseminated by antiterrorist organs in Milan, Italy, that a Netherlands national, who is currently detained there, had transferred 483,000 liters of chemical products for the manufacture of toxic gases from the United States to Jordan and Iran.

**King Receives Sudanese Military Delegation**  
*JN0102182589 Amman Television Service in Arabic*  
1800 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received at Al-Nadwah Palace this afternoon Sudanese Defense Minister 'Abd al-Majid Hamid Khalil, who was accompanied by Sudanese Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Mahdi Babu Nimr. Khalil conveyed a message to his majesty the king from the Sudanese prime minister. The two sides reviewed the strong bilateral relations between the two sisterly countries and the situation in sisterly Sudan.

His Majesty King Husayn affirmed Jordan's support for sisterly Sudan and the fraternal honest sympathy with and good wishes to the Sudanese Government and people.

The meeting was attended by the chief of the Royal Court, the chief of staff, and the Sudanese ambassador in Amman.

The Sudanese defense minister and his accompanying delegation arrived in Amman today to visit Jordan for several days. The Sudanese delegation will meet with a number of officials and visit a number of military positions and historical sites in the Kingdom.

The Sudanese defense minister was received at the airport by Zuhayr al-Ajluni, minister of state for cabinet affairs; General Fathi Abu Talib, chief of staff; a number of the chief of staff's assistants; the commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force; the general inspector of the Armed Forces; and the Sudanese ambassador in Amman.

**UNRWA Commissioner General Sees Al-Rifa'i**  
*JN3101133489 Amman Domestic Service in English*  
1200 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Prime Minister Mr Zayd al-Rifa'i received at his office today the general commissioner of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency, UNRWA, Mr Giorgio Giacomelli.

The two sides discussed the situation of the Palestine refugee camps in Jordan and means to continue UNRWA's necessary facilities for the camps, particularly in the field of health and education in cooperation with the Jordanian government.

**Confers With Prince Hasan**  
*JN0102151589 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic*  
1430 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Amman, 1 Feb (PETRA)—His Highness Crown Prince Hasan received at his office today UNRWA Commissioner General Giorgio Giacomelli.

They reviewed different aspects of cooperation between Jordan and the UNRWA, particularly in the field of education. They also reviewed the requirements of the educational development process, which Jordan is currently witnessing, including: introducing a tenth year of compulsory education and training for teachers; raising the standard of school buildings and their annexes; and improving the educational curriculum to correspond to the requirements and conditions of the age.

The meeting was attended by Dhuqan al-Hindawi, deputy prime minister and education minister, and the delegation accompanying the guest.

**Calls Talks 'Positive'**  
*JN0202124289 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic*  
2 Feb 89 pp 16, 12

[By Fayruz Mbaydin]

[Text] Amman—UNRWA Commissioner General Giorgio Giacomelli has described his talks with Jordanian officials as positive and constructive. He praised Jordan's unlimited support for the Palestinian cause.

In a statement to SAWT AL-SHA'B, Giacomelli expressed strong displeasure with the Israeli occupation authorities' practices against the Palestinians in the occupied territory, including the closure of all of UNRWA's 98 elementary and junior high schools there. He said this measure will hamper the education of more than 40,000 Palestinian boys and girls.

Giacomelli said contributions to UNRWA from 60 countries have increased considerably since the beginning of the uprising in the occupied Arab territories. He



said UNRWA this year has earmarked \$60 million for the 800,000 Palestinian refugees in Jordan from its \$240 million 1989 budget. Last year's budget was \$230 million.

The UNRWA commissioner general noted that his organization tries to render the best possible services to the Palestinian refugees all over the world who number more than 2.2 million refugees, adding that UNRWA's basic policy is to render all the basic and necessary services to camp dwellers.

#### **Holds News Conference**

*JN0202144189 Amman Domestic Service in English  
1200 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] Commissioner general of the United Nations Relief and Works Agency for the Palestinian refugees—UNRWA—Mr Georgio Giacomelli, said today that his talks with his royal highness the crown prince, the prime minister, and other Jordanian officials covered the situation in the region, especially with regard to the Palestinian question following Jordan's decision to cut legal and administrative ties with the west Bank.

Mr Giacomelli told a news conference at the end of his visit that Jordanian officials have emphasized that the break of ties with the West Bank does not mean disengagement from Jordan's commitment toward the Palestinian cause. He said Jordan will continue to make all efforts at both the Arab and international levels to provide backing for the Palestinians in all fields.

The UNRWA chief said he sensed during his talks real determination by Jordan to continue its support for peace efforts in the region to achieve just and comprehensive peace which fulfils the Palestinian legitimate rights.

Mr Giacomelli indicated that conditions in the occupied Arab lands under the Israeli occupation had led to an increase in the financial burdens of UNRWA. He described the agency's financial situation as good.

Moreover, the UNRWA's commissioner general asserted that the agency would increase coordination and contacts with the Palestine Liberation Organization.

**Al-Khasawinah Interviewed on Peace, Other Issues**  
*JN3101110589 Kuwait AL-QABAS in Arabic  
29 Jan 89 p 13*

[Interview with Information Minister Dr Hani al-Khasawinah by Mazin Hammad—date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Hammad] How does Jordan view the future following recent developments, particularly after the declaration of the establishment of the Palestinian state?

[Al-Khasawinah] The Palestinian brothers in the PLO have themselves assumed responsibility for their cause and are dealing with the international factors affecting their cause with the utmost sense of responsibility. The Arab's role should be a supportive role. His Majesty King Husayn had explicitly and firmly stressed that the Palestinian brothers should be given the opportunity to tackle their cause in the manner they deem fit, and the Arab role, including the Jordanian role, should be a role that supports and assists them.

In this respect, we must draw attention to the advanced relations between us and our brothers in the PLO. Jordan places its experience and relations in the international arena at their disposal when they so wish. We are ready to advise them on this or that point. This is Jordan's stand.

[Hammad] Do you believe that the Palestinian state will indeed be established?

[Al-Khasawinah] Neither we in Jordan, nor anyone else in the Arab homeland can be absolutely certain that the Palestinian state will be established soon. However, we believe that the international factors that were brought about by the uprising, the Palestinian national unity, and by responsible Palestinian behavior, have won for the Palestinian cause broad international understanding and have isolated Israel.

The question is not whether we are convinced or not. We, like all the sons of our Arab nation, hope that the Palestinian state will be established on Palestinian soil, and that the fraternal Palestinian Arab people will fulfill their dream of establishing this state on Palestinian territory from which the Israeli occupation will be removed. We are exerting efforts with them in this respect.[passage omitted]

[Hammad] Do you believe it was a mistake to have given up the military option as a means of pressure. When you sit at the negotiating table with your enemy with nothing in your hands, you can no longer resort to the threat of using force if you are faced with an intransigent stand from your enemy, while your enemy can suspend the negotiations at any moment it wants and continue to be in a better position than you?

[Al-Khasawinah] Military might is sine qua non for safeguarding Israel's existence, and even its expansion. Who can claim that even Egypt, which signed a peace treaty with Israel, does not still depend on its military might? Who also can claim that Jordan does not have a military strike force which is continuously being developed and equipped in spite of the fact that this is exhausting the largest part of our national resources? Who can claim that Syria has no army? Who can claim that fraternal Saudi Arabia and the other brothers in the Gulf do not have military forces? Military forces are present and are being developed.

We must keep these forces. But why should we as Arabs speak as if we are preparing for war and say that we possess the military option? Israel is the strongest military power in the region. Therefore, it is natural for Arab countries to have armies. This is justifiable for Jordan, Egypt, and Iraq. When they say that Iraq is preparing a force of half a million soldiers, there is nothing wrong with this. Had it not been for this force, Iran would have invaded Iraq. If there is no military force in Jordan there will be no shield to protect the Gulf countries from the Israeli danger. This also applies to Egypt which concluded a peace treaty. There is no country which disbands its army and does not try to build its armed forces. [passage omitted]

[Hammad] Are you in favor of the Arab nation setting up a nuclear arms industry if it is clearly proven that Israel has such an industry?

[Al-Khasawinah] Our words must conform with international law. The Arab nation consists of several states and each of them pursues its own nuclear armament policy. Furthermore, this subject is usually a top military secret. But let us be clear and say that Israel is violating the treaty that bans the use and production of nuclear weapons. If Israel produces these weapons, naturally capable Arab states will be prompted to produce them. We in Jordan, a small country with limited resources, cannot claim that we can undertake such work. But if Israeli production is proven and confirmed, certain Arab states will be prompted to consider production.

[Hammad] What is Jordan's role in the six-man committee on Lebanon?

[Al-Khasawinah] Actually, brother Marwan al-Qasim, the deputy prime minister and foreign minister, is an active member of this committee. He devotes much of his time to it. We in Jordan hope that Lebanon will restore its institutions, elect its president and house speaker, and have one prime minister in a government representing all Lebanese factions.

[Hammad] Do you have anything new on the Arab summit?

[Al-Khasawinah] There is nothing new except Jordan's hope that it would be convened. We wish that the summit would be held regularly at least once a year. Jordan has no personal gains from the summit. In Jordan's opinion, it is a gain for the entire nation and on all levels, because it gives the Arab citizen the feeling that he is part of one large entity and identity. We cannot face the future without that. We are quietly pursuing our efforts and we appreciate the different viewpoints on the summit.

[Hammad] Have his majesty the king and Yasir 'Arafat actually agreed on a confederation?

[Al-Khasawinah] The Palestinians passed a resolution at the Algiers PNC session on a federation; and before that they passed a resolution on a confederation. We in Jordan are no longer concerned about the formula, whether a federation or a confederation. The main thing is that there is a special relationship between the sons of the Jordanian and Palestinian peoples, a relationship of neighborliness, coexistence, and kinship. What is important is not the formula, whether federation, confederation, or good neighborliness, but the atmosphere—a fraternal atmosphere free of doubts, suspicions, and recriminations.

[Hammad] Have you indeed reached this phase?

[Al-Khasawinah] Praised be God, we have fully reached this phase. Jordanians and Palestinians now live in a healthy atmosphere free of doubts, with the exception of certain factions which used to thrive on such differences and fish for them. I personally truly feel the warmth of these relations which, as I said, are opposed only by those who used to thrive on differences and who derive their "patriotism" from casting doubts on Jordan and the Palestinian brothers. Other than that, the relations are excellent and we hold consultations on the biggest of issues. His majesty played a major role during the crisis which was fabricated by Shultz when he prevented Yasir 'Arafat from going to New York. His majesty played a major role when he appealed to U.S. public opinion. [passage omitted]

[Hammad] Addressing the Senate a few days ago, Shultz' successor James Baker set three no's to deal with the Middle East. First, he said: We are with a united Jerusalem. Second, no to withdrawal to the 1967 border, and third, no to the Palestinian state. The three no's completely conflict with the aspirations of Jordan, the PLO, and the Arab states. How can such a U.S. stand be confronted during Bush's era, about which the Arabs are greatly optimistic?

[Al-Khasawinah] We can confront this stand with wisdom. We should not, and it is not in our national or pan-Arab interest, deal with the new U.S. Administration of President Bush through statements. We have absolutely no interest in this. We, in Jordan, are optimistic about this new administration. We believe that President Bush has a broad experience in international affairs and in our cause, and he also has good friendships. There are several signs that James Baker will deal with international issues, including our cause, with good and encouraging understanding.

We should give them time by avoiding rashness and entering into a verbal war, and by allowing quiet diplomacy and the wise Arab leaders to deal with President Bush's administration, and to achieve the unity of the Arab stand—which will eventually impose itself on international stands. We must not resort to making hasty statements or adopting hasty stands. We should be patient and allow time. Our cause is historic, and what is

required now is wisdom. We should not exchange verbal arrows with the new U.S. Administration, which is still in its early days. All facts about President Bush and Baker include elements of hope that necessitate giving a chance to several personalities that have experience in dealing with the Middle East crisis. Let us give an opportunity to the United States.

[Hammad] But I believe that such noes are eventually rejected?

[Al-Khasawinah] There is no force that can tell us to accept statements that we do not like. This is why we should not be in a hurry. This is what I meant by initial reaction. Our stand—the Jordanian, Palestinian, and Arab stand toward a settlement—is known. We are for an international conference that achieves a comprehensive peace settlement that has its rules and pillars. Lets speak only about the positive points in our own stand and not be dragged into the labyrinths of verbal wars in advance.

[Hammad] Some time ago, Shamir said that he accepts a UN role in a settlement. The next day, his aid interpreted this role as being a ceremonial role and a prelude to direct negotiations. Do you feel any change in the Israeli stand?

[Al-Khasawinah] Regarding a just and complicated cause such as ours, on which hundreds of thousands of statements have been made, we should view matters strategically. What we have now is a unified Palestinian stand following the Algiers PNC session. This stand is supported by a unified Arab stand and by a new European stand that sympathizes with us, and to some extent by a change in the U.S. stand. We also have a new U.S. Administration that is concerned about detente with the Soviets. There is also a split in Israeli public opinion and a realization that they cannot rule 2 million Palestinians against their will, and that, for the first time in history, they have faced children and women who are armed with stones, whom they cannot call terrorists, murderers, or weaklings.

Let us focus on these basic issues and let us not indulge in what Shamir said. We have a big fact before us to the effect that 54 percent of the Israeli public opinion wants to negotiate with the PLO. We also have a man like Abba Eban, one of the founders of the state of Israel, who ridicules the idea that the establishment of a Palestinian state would threaten Israel. Let us focus on major issues and not be preoccupied with statements and counterstatements. Let us safeguard the unified Palestinian stand and extend Arab support to it, adopt a unified Arab stand in the international arena—be it the U.S., the Soviet, or the European arena—and follow it up and continue.

[Hammad] As former Jordanian ambassador in Moscow, how do you view Gorbachev's world peace offensive?

[Al-Khasawinah] To be honest, I am not in touch with daily events there. But I know how sympathetic the Soviet peoples and the officials I dealt with were for the just Palestinian cause and the importance of the peace settlement. I believe that this basic stand still exists. But I hope that in President Gorbachev's overwhelming desire to spread world peace and remove the hotbeds of tension, we the Arabs will strive to make our cause a top priority in the dialogues between the Soviets and the Americans.

[Hammd] What about the position of the Jordanian dinar, the economic situation, and their effect on the expatriates?

[Al-Khasawinah] We would like to assure our expatriate brothers and sons in Kuwait and the Gulf states that Jordan will continue as you have always known it, a mature country which plans its affairs very carefully and intelligently. The situation we faced during the past 3 months, such as the shortage of foreign currencies and the consequent drop in the value of the dinar, was not tackled secretly. First, it was publicly announced so everyone, far and near, would know.

Second, efforts were made by everyone—specialists from within and outside the government as well as the private sector, economic analysts and writers, and industrialists—to confront the crisis in a frank, responsible, and patriotic manner. We are confident that we will overcome this crisis. Furthermore, the investment atmosphere is being given every encouragement through increased facilities, tax exemptions, elimination of government red tape, and the building of industrial estates which are provided with electricity and water supply, infrastructure, and telecommunications. Telephones are installed in 2 days.

Everyone who has acquired a profession or expertise in the Gulf states and elsewhere can invest in Jordan with the help of a Gulf, Arab, or foreign partner in any industrial field, such as plastics, engineering, or textiles. The prices of land plots and apartments have also gone down. So whoever is looking for a suitable apartment in a good climate, will find it.

The cause of the crisis is not poor administration as some people claim, or corruption, God forbid, or the severance of ties with the West Bank as some people say. The cause is specific; Jordan did not receive certain aid funds for some well-known reasons so it was compelled to borrow money equivalent to the sum of those funds in order to cover its military and development requirements.



# **Complaint Against Israeli Deportations Lodged**

*NC0102190889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1800 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Lebanon has lodged a complaint with the Security Council against Israel for continuing to deport Lebanese citizens from the occupied border area. The complaint was lodged by Lebanon's permanent UN envoy Ambassador Rashid Fakhuri. The complaint strongly protested the new Israeli deportations.

## **4 More People Deported**

*NC0202104189 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] The occupation forces this morning deported Shab'a School principal Yahya 'Ali, teacher 'Abdallah al-Hashim, and citizens Hatim Ghanim and Husayn Markiz. The Al-'Urquq residents' committee has issued a statement in which it said that today's deportations bring to 47 the number of persons deported in less than 10 days. This is part of a terrorist plan aimed at forcing people from the occupied area. The committee called on the Arab Good Offices Committee to take action to save Lebanon and to facilitate the implementation of UN Resolution 425.

## **Lahd Militia Expels 2**

*NC0102102389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Mountain  
in Arabic to Lebanon 1000 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Agent Lahd's militia today expelled citizens 'Itaf Naqqur and Jamilah al-Shuwayri from the town of Dayr Mimas through the Zummarayya crossing point. The two expellees stated that the agents have asked Nuhad al-Ghuzzi, Karim Bisharah, Sa'id Mansur, Georgette Murqus, and Malaka Mansur to remain in the town prior to their expulsion.

## **Interior Minister on Expulsions**

*NC0102130889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] In following up the issue of the expellees, Deputy Munif al-Khatib visited Interior Minister Dr 'Abdallah al-Rasi today and briefed him on the expulsions of citizens from the town of Shab'a and other villages in the occupied border strip.

After the meeting, Minister al-Rasi stated that Israel's expulsion of citizens from the border strip is an arbitrary act that goes against all human principles and international law. He asked: Is it reasonable that women and children should be expelled from their homes and young women and female teachers from the government schools, simply because they adhere to their Lebanese state?

Dr al-Rasi said that these arbitrary measures are acts to divest the border strip of its inhabitants so that Israel may finally occupy it.

Minister al-Rasi added: These expulsions are taking place in the areas where UNIFIL forces are present. Therefore, these actions constitute a blatant challenge to the United Nations, and especially to the United States and its new administration. The interior minister appealed to the world conscience to act to put an end to these inhuman acts, and to return those who have been expelled as soon as possible.

In his turn, Shaykh Muhammad Mahdi Shams al-Din, deputy chairman of the Higher Islamic Shi'ite Council, who is still in Damascus, has expressed great surprise at the silence that is being maintained with regard to this Israeli terrorism, and calls the attention of the world conscience to the expulsions.

In his comments in Damascus, his eminence said: We are not surprised that the Israeli occupation forces expel Lebanese citizens from their homes and villages in southern Lebanon, because Israel's black history is full of terrorism and crime. However, what provokes our astonishment and surprise is the international organizations' stand and silence over these Israeli practices against the Lebanese citizens, which prevent them from exercising their natural right in their own homeland. We again expose these expulsion operations before the world public, the United Nations, the UN Security Council, and the Human Rights Committee, and we are awaiting their practical response to see what stand they will adopt toward the hangman and his victim.

## **Nabih Birri Accepts Invitation To Visit Tehran**

*NC3001162389 Beirut Voice of National Resistance  
in Arabic 1530 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] Dr Muhammad Baydun, Amal Movement Political Bureau member, has told an AFP correspondent in Damascus that Amal Movement leader Minister Nabih Birri has accepted an official invitation from Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati to visit Tehran. Dr Baydun said that the purpose of the visit is to promote relations between the Amal Movement and the Islamic Republic of Iran. He noted that Minister Birri must first visit Tunis.

## **Hizballah's Musawi on Accord With Amal Movement**

*NC0202075589 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed  
in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] Commenting on the Amal-Hizballah accord, his eminence 'Abbas al-Musawi said that this agreement is a great gift for the Islamic nation. The agreement, which brought joy to the hearts of Muslims, was a blow to all the conspirators against this nation. He stressed: God willing, we will endeavor to unify our potential and capabilities to face the Israeli enemy. The accord, he noted, would still be a great accomplishment even if it only stipulated the escalation and consolidation of the



resistance operations because Israel is the nation's historic enemy. Al-Musawi expected more operations against the Israeli enemy, the basic loser from this agreement.

#### **On Resistance, UNIFIL**

NC0202092389 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed  
in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Interviewed by AFP, Husayn al-Musawi has asserted that the original links between Amal and Hizballah dictate cooperation because they all are targets, saying: We believe that what happened in the South and Iqlim al-Tuffah is counter to our mutual interests. He noted that the Damascus accord had broken the ice and made everyone a winner. Al-Musawi pointed to future prospects for cooperation with the Amal Movement and all the nationalist and Islamic forces at the political level in order to face the legitimacy group [as heard].

Al-Musawi said: The agreement stipulates that resistance be escalated because we, along with Amal, Iran, Syria, and the uprising in Palestine, have no solution except to fight Israel. We are prepared to inflame the entire South, if the resistance's interest requires because we are in agreement on opening the door to the struggle with Israel, not on freezing or limiting this struggle.

On the return to the pre-1982 situation, Al-Musawi said: At that time some parties had created a state of armed anarchy, and the intention to face the enemy was missing. We do not approve of anarchy, which hinders the capabilities to confront Israel and its agents. Therefore, we seek to better organize the situation to secure the future of and the people's support of the resistance.

Answering a question on UNIFIL, Al-Musawi said to AFP: The members of UNIFIL will be safe as long as they do not hamper resistance operations. If, however, UNIFIL does obstruct such operations, it will mean that UNIFIL has departed from its role. We will not accept this and UNIFIL will not be permitted to hamper the freedom of resistance. Furthermore, we reject Resolution 425 because it guarantees Israel's security. As far as we are concerned, Israel will have no peace with us.

#### **VOL on Kuwaiti Minister's Statement in Tunis** NC0102182189 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Excerpts] The final statement issued following the 3-day meetings of the Arab ministerial committee in Tunis is no different from the hundreds of statements issued by various countries over the last 14 years. The statement included a decision to continue the necessary contacts with the remaining Lebanese parties to reach a conciliatory formula for resolving the Lebanese crisis. [passage omitted]

The head of the good offices committee and Kuwaiti foreign minister, Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, has answered the reporters' questions by saying: Nothing is impossible. We will work with our Lebanese brothers to remove the Israeli occupation. We support the withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon, he added.

Al-Sabah told another reporter: Do you believe the Syrian troops are foreign troops? The Syrian Army, he added, will be the first to leave Lebanon once what he described as the problem is over. He said that the presence of the Syrians is not one of occupation.

Al-Sabah noted that the committee had decided to meet with the heads of the spiritual sects in Lebanon as a first stage, to be followed by meetings with representatives of the political blocs as well as other key Lebanese figures as soon as possible. He added that the committee, once these contacts are over, will submit a report to the Arab League council, which in turn will determine whether an Arab summit should be held.

#### **Al-Huss Comments on Tunis Arab League Meeting** NC0102173389 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Following the conclusion of the Arab ministerial committee meetings in Tunis today, Prime Minister Dr Salim al-Huss made the following statement:

We wish to express our deep appreciation to the chairman and members of the Arab Committee and to the Arab League through its secretary general for their great efforts and endeavors for the success of the mission entrusted to them by the Arab foreign ministers council. These efforts are a serious attempt to help the Lebanese end their crisis. Our meetings in Tunis with the committee were an opportunity to explain all aspects of our problem and to discuss with the brothers the means required to tackle it.

The consultations the committee held with us have undoubtedly acquainted it with the facts in the acute Lebanese crisis. From these consultations, the committee has succeeded in identifying the points of convergence and of differences among the Lebanese parties. This will enable the committee to work persistently to develop common denominators among the Lebanese and narrow their differences.

Dr al-Huss added: The committee will continue its contacts with the other Lebanese parties in accordance with the decision of the Arab foreign ministers council which has formed the committee. We hope that these contacts will enable the committee to come up with the appropriate concept that might help us reach the required solution.

**3 Palestinians Killed in Clash With SLA 2 Feb**

NC0202070089 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic  
0615 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Our correspondent in the South reported a short time ago that a Southern Lebanese Army post in the Al-Naml area in the western sector confronted a Palestinian group, which was trying to sneak past the position, this morning. A clash ensued during which three Palestinians were killed. Their bodies are still lying in the area where the operation took place. The other group's members fled. Our correspondent added that it is likely that the Palestinians' intended target was Israeli territory.

**Israeli Warplanes Draw Fire Over Sidon Area**

NC0202082289 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0800 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] According to a report received a short while ago, Israeli enemy aircraft are flying over Sidon and the nearby camps and drawing anti-aircraft fire.

**Resistance Group Attacks Lahd Barracks 1 Feb**

NC0202091789 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
0900 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] A resistance group attacked an agent Lahd militia barracks in Jazzin and a nearby post at 2030 yesterday. The group used rockets in the attack. A clash ensued between the resistance group and militia soldiers. No casualties were reported.

**Al-'Urqub Residents Clash With Israeli Soldiers**

NC2801130889 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic  
1130 GMT 28 Jan 89

[Excerpt] The Al-'Urqub area in the south is going through a state of turmoil following the Israeli occupation forces' expulsion of 38 persons from the town of Shab'a as part of their repressive measures to stifle the spirit of resistance. Towns in the area staged a general strike today in response to a call by the Sons of Al-'Urqub Committee to protest these practices. Shops, schools, and establishments closed down in the villages of Shab'a, Kafr Shuba, Kafr Hamam, and Al-Habbariyah and residents staged sit-ins in mosques to denounce the actions of the enemy and his agents.

The occupation forces and their agents tried to stop the strike, but the residents declined to negotiate with the occupation tools. This prompted the occupation forces to wage an arrest campaign, primarily in Shab'a.

The Sons of Al-'Urqub Committee reports that confrontations took place between the residents on one side and the occupation soldiers and the agents on the other. Several residents were wounded. The occupation forces also surrounded the house of one of the citizens of Shab'a and raided it after opening heavy gunfire. The fate of the family living in the house is not yet known. [passage omitted]

**Islamic Resistance on Lubrani Remarks on Clashes**

NC2701091789 (Clandestine) Voice of the Oppressed  
in Arabic to Lebanon 0630 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] A responsible source in the Islamic resistance has commented on remarks by Uri Lubrani, coordinator of Israeli activities in Lebanon, on the Amal-Hizballah clashes in the South.

The source said: No sooner had political talks opened under the auspices of the brothers in the Islamic Republic and the Syrians, to find a final and comprehensive solution to the painful fighting between Amal and Hizballah, than the so-called Lubrani came out with a statement, in which he referred to the inconvenience and discomfort he is experiencing because efforts are being made to deal with the factors hampering the resistance men's jihad. The Damascus talks resulted in an agreement which is a prelude to a comprehensive and durable political settlement ending the fighting, enabling the Islamic resistance to be stepped up, and removing the obstacles to it.

This preliminary agreement has reminded the Zionist invaders of the painful blows and grave losses they received at the hands of the Islamic resistance mujahidin. Thus the coordinator of their aggression made remarks kindling the fire of sedition and casting shadows of desperation on the souls of our people, who are longing for an end to this dispute. The Islamic resistance is well aware of the extent to which the events in the South have benefited the enemy. The Islamic resistance stresses that it is determined to reach a solution that will satisfy our good and steadfast people and restore the glory of the Islamic resistance, which has shaken the enemy's security zones. The Islamic resistance vows to all the faithful people that it will be alert to any Zionist attempt to advance.

The saga of Maydun and Al-Luwayzah and the martyrdom operations carried out by Martyrs Haytham Dubuq and Al-Hur al-'Amili, as well as their brother predecessors, are still in the minds of our folk. Our enemy has not forgotten them either. Therefore, lie in wait for the enemy and we shall do the same.

**Palestinian Front Cables Support for Al-Asad**  
*JN3001180189 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic*  
1615 GMT 30 Jan 89

[Text] His Excellency President Hafiz al-Asad has received a cable of appreciation and salutation from the Palestinian Popular Struggle Front's [PPSF] Central Committee, underscoring its strategic alliance with Syria led by his excellency the president and the importance of militant Palestinian-Syrian ties.

The cable said: To mark the end of its ordinary session, the PPSF Central Committee extends to you warmest militant greetings and wishes further success in your effort to advance our nation's objectives of liberation and unity. The Central Committee further stresses its alliance with the Syrian Arab Republic under your wise leadership.

Your constantly principled stands on the Palestine issue has had a key role in confronting the forces of imperialism and Zionism which are out to liquidate the Palestinian cause. Throughout history, Syria has been the pan-Arab extension of the Palestinian nationalist struggle. The principled stands and policies you are pursuing at this critical phase of our people's struggle underline the pan-Arab and historical role of the Syrian people and your leadership on the Palestinian cause—the central cause of the Arab nation.

We in the PPSF, as expressed by the Central Committee in its present session, reiterate our strategic alliance with Syria under your wise leadership and the importance of the militant Palestinian-Syrian ties and urge a further strengthening of them so as to reinforce the national and pan-Arab struggle and confront the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary projects. We give you our word to pursue the struggle until we attain all of our people's objectives, above all, the right to repatriation, self-determination, and Palestinian statehood under the PLO, the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

The Front's Central Committee highly prizes your excellency's constant stands on the Palestine issue, the Arab-Zionist conflict, and liberation causes worldwide. It wishes you yet more progress and success in serving the objectives of our people and nation.

**Ba'th, Cypriot Akel Parties Issue Communique**  
*JN2901084689 Damascus SANA in Arabic 1515 GMT*  
28 Jan 89

[Text] Damascus, 28 Jan (SANA)—The text of a joint communique has been issued in Damascus and Nicosia on the party and political talks which took place between a delegation of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party led by Comrade 'Abdallah al-Ahmar, assistant secretary general of the party, and a delegation of the Cypriot Restorative

Party of the Working People—AKEL—led by Dhimitrios Khristofias, secretary general of the Party Central Committee, which visited Syria from 22-26 January at the invitation of the Ba'th Party National Command.

The AKEL delegation commended Syria's outstanding and progressive role in its pan-Arab liberation struggle and principled firm stands to confront the Zionist aggression against the Arab nation and all schemes and conspiracies hatched by imperialist and Zionist circles to extend their hegemony and domination and to shake the security and stability of the region and the Mediterranean basin.

The communique stressed that just and comprehensive peace in the Middle East region can only be achieved on the basis of the withdrawal of the Zionist occupation forces from all the occupied Arab territories, the restoration of the Palestinian people's rights, and the establishment of their independent state on their national soil in accordance with UN resolutions and through the convocation of an effective international conference.

The communique expressed the two parties' unlimited solidarity with and support for the uprising of the Palestinian people in the occupied territories and their condemnation of the policy of repression, expulsion, and deportation which aims to circumvent the uprising and reduce its effectiveness.

On the situation in the Lebanese arena, the communique reaffirmed the two delegations' support for the struggle of the Lebanese Arab people and their nationalist forces against the Zionist occupation. The statement demanded the immediate and unconditional withdrawal of these forces. The communique called for national accord to preserve Lebanon's unity, independence, Arabism, and the safety of its lands and to achieve equality among the Lebanese.

The Cypriot side appreciated Syria's role in Lebanon and its importance in achieving the Lebanese peoples' goals and massing national potential to face the Zionist enemy and its agents on Lebanon's land.

On the Cypriot issue, the communique condemned the imperialist plots and the presence of foreign bases on the island which are aimed to consecrate the partition of Cyprus and serve as hostile bases in the region.

The two sides asserted their support for the Cypriot people's struggle to safeguard the sovereignty of the Republic of Cyprus and its nonalignment and to reach a just solution to this issue through an international conference under the auspices of the United Nations.



On the international situation, the communique expressed the two parties' concern over and condemnation of the U.S. imperialist policy, which is aimed to create international tension despite the manifestation of world detente and to threaten security and peace in the Mediterranean basin.

The communique declared the two parties' solidarity with Libya in facing U.S. aggression against it. It called on the world community to condemn and denounce the U.S. policy of threats.

The communique expressed the two parties' support for USSR's policy and peaceful initiatives to promote international peace and security. The communique also expressed both parties' support for the just and legitimate struggle waged by the peoples of Asia, Africa, and Latin America against imperialism, Zionism, and racism to achieve national independence and bring about peace. The communique asserted the necessity for supporting the Nonaligned Movement in international politics, developing it, and preserving its unity.

The communique concluded by stressing both parties' satisfaction with the growing relations of friendship and cooperation between them and their peoples in the interest of both countries. Within this context, the two parties signed a new joint cooperation agreement for the years 1989 and 1990.

**Paper Cited on Hopes for U.S. 'Balanced Policy'**  
JN0102094589 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0545 GMT 1 Feb 89

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "The Bush Administration and Arab Issues," the newspaper AL-THAWRAH says: We do not want to predict the stand of U.S. President Bush's administration on the Middle East. However, we should convey our opinion to this administration. What encourages us to do so is Bush's assertion that he will make the world a kinder and gentler place.

The chronic problem of U.S. policy in the Middle East lies in the fact that previous administrations used to view the region with an Israeli eye, and used to handle matters by giving predominance to the Israeli interests in accordance with the bad tradition that is based on the dictum that what is good for Israel would necessarily be good for the United States. Because of this, the Arabs found themselves compelled to adopt stands hostile to the United States. Consequently, a lack of confidence in U.S. policy and its credibility began to surface.

AL-THAWRAH adds: All that we want from Washington is that it abides by the American Revolution principles of freedom and democracy for all people. Consequently, we would like to see the U.S. policymakers implement what they say regarding human rights. All we want from Mr Bush is for him to stand by what he said regarding making the world more tolerant.

Bush also should realize the potholes into which the past U.S. policy toward the Arabs has fallen, particularly the full U.S. commitment to the Israeli views, its total hostility toward the Arabs, and the attempts to unilaterally deal with the region's affairs so as to impose hegemony over it, impose partial solutions, and suppress the Arab liberation movement. All this has led to the failure of the U.S. policy in the area, which has posed continuous threats to regional peace and security, and involved Washington's policy in the region in a long tunnel of successive crises.

Concluding, AL-THAWRAH says: We greatly hope that Washington will redress its stands toward the Arab homeland, exercise a balanced policy, and help establish justice and right and that it will end injustice, repression, and aggression. We also hope that Mr Bush's administration will provide us with facts that reinforce these hopes.

**Paper Cited on Shamir's 'Show Elections' Plan**  
JN0202084589 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic  
0545 GMT 2 Feb 89

[From the press review]

[Text] In one of its comments today, the newspaper TISHRIN deals with the aims of the deceptive solutions proposed by the Zionist terrorists. TISHRIN affirms that through his political plan, Shamir seeks to hold show elections which will impose puppets accepting the relinquishment of the Palestinian Arab people's inalienable national rights and negotiating with the enemy according to the latter's own conditions.

The paper explains that the plans and solutions offered by the enemy are part of the deception being marketed on the international level following the enemy's increased isolation and the successive condemnations of its terrorist, savage practices in the occupied Arab territories. It goes without saying that the most important reply to the Zionist enemy's solutions and plans is to escalate the uprising and adhere to its program of removing the occupation and achieving the goal of liberation. This is being affirmed by the uprising through its heroic daily struggle and its great sacrifices, which are paving the way toward liberation.



## Afghanistan

**Iran, Pakistan, U.S. Warned Against Intervention**  
*LD0102203189 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*  
1600 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Since the Geneva accords were concluded, not only has foreign intervention not ended or been reduced in our country, it has expanded and intensified. The United States, which should have played a realistic role as an international guarantor of the Geneva accords, regrettably, still approves allocations for financing and arming the extremists under its protection. And Pakistan, as a signatory to these accords and a party to the agreement, continues to encourage the extremists, supplies them arms and sends them to Afghanistan with heavy weapons as well as Pakistani, Western and Arabic advisers.

From Iran, a country with the same religion and language, we hear an irresponsible hue and cry at the highest levels, to the extent that their foreign minister issues instructions regarding the nature of the future Afghan government and dictates who can and cannot take part in the future broad-based government.

For example, Dr Velayati, during an interview with THE OBSERVER newspaper published in Britain, explicitly said that Iran wants that the future government of Afghanistan to be an Islamic government. He totally rejected any possible role for ex-King of Afghanistan Muhammad Zahir in the country's future and he said that the people of Afghanistan are not ready to accept him.

We would like to know who gave Dr Velayati the power of attorney to act on behalf of Afghanistan's people and to determine the shape of their future government? Otherwise, to what extent can such an explicit and decisive statement and expression of opinion by a foreign minister of a neighboring country, conform with the norms and standards of international law? In addition, Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, Pakistan's counterpart of His Excellency Velayati, popped in to Saudi Arabia and allegedly held talks about Afghanistan with Prince Saud al-Faysal, Saudi Arabia's foreign minister.

This is another dimension to intervention, which is contrary to the resolution passed by the 43d UN General Assembly: setting up a broad-based coalition government is solely the task of the Afghans and is an internal matter.

The Republic of Afghanistan has said many times that the formation of a coalition government is the task of the Afghans themselves and this issue cannot be solved in any other country or capital.

The other dimension preventing an accord and the peaceful solution of events around Afghanistan which is also blatant interference in Afghanistan's internal affairs,

is the stance of Islamabad's generals and officers—which even aroused Mojaddedi's—spokesman of the seven-party alliance—anger. Mojaddedi expressed anxiety concerning the pressure exerted on some extremist leaders by Pakistan's military intelligence department, despite claims by Sahabzada Yaqub Khan who said that he had not exerted any pressure on the so-called mujahidin leaders. Mojaddedi said that this exertion of pressure will cause Afghanistan to disintegrate and will arouse serious differences between the tribes and nationalities of Afghanistan.

Such an irresponsible action, instead of promoting a peaceful solution to events, creates serious obstacles for the peace process and in shaping a broad coalition and will cause the war and bloodshed to continue.

The people of Afghanistan, being united and committed, warn all those who, instead of making constructive efforts, intervene and create discord and state that such irresponsible statements are not friendship or expressions of goodwill toward our people and country. They are blatantly hostile and the undesirable consequences will rest with the interventionist countries.

## Pakistani Violations of Geneva Accords Reported

**202d Notice Submitted**  
*LD0102093489 Kabul BAKHTAR in English*  
0448 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Kabul, Jan. 31, BAKHTAR—The 202nd notice of the Government of the Republic of Afghanistan on the flagrant violations by Pakistan of Geneva accords was submitted by the liaison office of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to the United Nations Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan, UNGOMAP, in Kabul.

The notice underlines 25 instances of the violations of the Geneva agreements especially the sending of caravans of weapons and ammunition by Pakistan for equipping the opposition extremist to perpetrate murder and subversion inside the territory of Afghanistan.

The notice urged the UNGOMAP to investigate the violations of Pakistan as per para seven of the fourth document of Geneva accords.

**203d Notice**  
*LD0202065189 Kabul BAKHTAR in English*  
0445 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] Kabul, Feb. 1, BAKHTAR—The 203rd notice of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Afghanistan on 13 cases of clear Pakistani violations from the provisions of the Geneva accords was submitted to the UN Good Offices Mission in Afghanistan and Pakistan (UNGOMAP) by the liaison office of the Foreign Ministry with UNGOMAP here today.

The notice gave precise information on the caravans of different arms and munitions which are sent into Afghanistan to the extremists by the military authorities of Pakistan for fratricide and continuation of war. It asked the mission to assess the violations on the basis of item [word indistinct] document number four of the Geneva agreements.

**Mujahidin Government Cabinet Members Named**  
JN0102170789

[Editorial Report] Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic on 31 January on page 17 carries an approximately 1,600-word unattributed report on the formation of an Afghan mujahidin government, giving the names and biographies of each of the government members. The report says:

"The Afghan mujahidin have finalized the structure of the Islamic state. Eng Ahmad Shah Bin Dawlat Khan has been chosen prime minister of a government which comprises 2 deputy prime ministers and 12 ministers, most of whom are young people whose ages range between 35 and 45. They acquired their experience throughout the years of the war from their field and administrative work and supervision within the ranks of the mujahidin refugees. Most of them were brought up within the ranks of the Islamic movement. They are popular, well-versed in Islam, and good mannered."

The report then lists the following names and portfolios:

|                                |                                           |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------------------|
| Eng Ahmad Shah Bin Dawlat Khan | prime minister                            |
| Dr Habibullah Mojaddedi        | first deputy prime minister               |
| Muhammad Shah Fadli            | second deputy prime minister              |
| Qadi Najiyullah                | minister of foreign affairs               |
| Haji Din Muhammad              | minister of defense                       |
| Sayyed Nurullah 'Imad          | minister of interior                      |
| Muhammad Yasir                 | minister of culture and information       |
| Muhammad Esma'il Siddiqi       | minister of finance                       |
| Mir Hamzah                     | minister of education                     |
| Muti'ullah Muti'               | minister of agriculture and animal wealth |
| Dr Faruq A'zam                 | minister of housing and construction      |
| 'Ali Ansari                    | minister of justice                       |
| Wathiq Wa'iz Zadah             | minister of public health                 |
| Prof Din Muhammad Jarran       | minister of scientific research           |
| 'Abdul 'Aziz Firugh            | minister of planning                      |

**Ahmed Shah Mas'ud Discusses Composition of Shura**  
LD0102144489 Belgrade TANJUG in English  
1249 GMT 1 Feb 89

["Pool" item]

[Text] Riyadh, Feb 1 (QNA)—Head of the Afghan mujahidin provisional government engineer Ahmed Shah Mas'ud has said that the seven-party Islamic mujahidin [word indistinct] based in Peshawar in Pakistan

would not agree to give more than eight per cent of the seats in the shura (advisory) council to the eight-party alliance outside Peshawar because they do not constitute more than eight per cent of Afghan population.

In an interview with 'UKAZ newspaper published today Mas'ud said that the seven-party alliance has agreed to give 60 seats to other parties in the shura council and four ministerial posts in the government, which will have 28 ministers. We are working hard to settle limited differences on the formation of the shura council, he added.

Mas'ud ruled out the outbreak of civil war among the mujahidin group.

Kabul would fall into the hands of the Afghan mujahidin soon after the withdrawal of the Soviet forces, and we have plans for reconstruction of what had been destroyed by the war, Mas'ud added.

The head of the Islamic mujahidin alliance Ghulam 'Abdul Rasul Sayyaf announced yesterday the formation of the provisional government headed by Mas'ud and including two [word indistinct] premiers and twelve ministers.

**Sayyaf on Talks With Soviets, Islamic Government**  
JN0102170689 Kuwait AL-ANBA' in Arabic  
31 Jan 89 pp 16, 17

[Interview with Abdul Rasul Sayyaf, leader of the mujahidin's Islamic Revolution Party, by Yusuf 'Abd al-Rahman "somewhere in Afghanistan"—date not given]

[Excerpts] ['Abd al-Rahman] Hot discussions are being held with the Soviets. The first venue of the talks was Saudi Arabia. Some Afghan mujahidin leaders then paid a visit to Iran. And talks were then held in Islamabad. What is the reality of these talks?

[Sayyaf] In fact, I was not involved in these talks. I presented my conditions to the brothers. And when my conditions were not taken into consideration, I apologized for not taking part or dispatching a representative. I believed that the Russians were exploiting this in their interests. Now, I believe that most of the mujahidin and the mujahidin groups have the same opinion.

I did not like to sit with my enemy and the enemies of Islam who are occupying my homeland. I believed that they should completely withdraw. We can then sit with them on the Soviet-Afghan border and discuss with them issues on reparations and future relations between the two countries. My other opinion was that they first announce their recognition of the state of mujahidin and

declare to the world their complete withdrawal. We will then talk as a state to a state, and there will be no need to discuss the future government in Afghanistan.

The Soviets have no right to interfere in the future of our country or in the system of an Islamic country. They themselves allow nobody to interfere in their internal affairs. This is in addition to the fact that international norms prevent such interference.

My opinion was that we should not discuss with the Soviets issues related to the future of the rule in Afghanistan. I said that if the Russians are not ready for this, we have to send some of our forces into their territory to maintain a presence behind the Soviet border to create a kind of balance. When they ask for a meeting, we will meet on the Amu Darya River bridge to decide on a mutual withdrawal of forces. When I found that these conditions were not met, I apologized for not taking part in the talks. However, I am concerned about the unity of the mujahidin stand and about resolving our issues among us.

[‘Abd al-Rahman] The Soviets promised the world to withdraw before 15 February. What will happen if they refuse to withdraw?

[Sayyaf] We will continue the struggle until an Islamic rule is established in Afghanistan whether or not the Soviets withdraw. No agreement was reached between the mujahidin and the Soviets. The agreement was reached between Pakistan and the United States. We did not ask them to withdraw on 15 February. We always called for an immediate and unconditional withdrawal. This is an issue between those who signed the agreement. We will continue the fighting until God grants the mujahidin victory and they establish their state.

[‘Abd al-Rahman] There is no doubt that the problem of mines will continue after the liberation of Afghanistan and the establishment of the state of the mujahidin. According to reports from specialists there are approximately 5 million mines. These mines can cause large casualties in the ranks of the mujahidin and refugees. What measures will you take to tackle this problem?

[Sayyaf] With the available potential we cannot completely remove these mines. Initially, we believe that the mine fields will be marked so that everybody will notice them, lowering the danger by 50 percent, because we do not know the locations of all the mine fields.

The mines that have been placed around enemy centers can be located easily. However, many areas were mined following Russian attacks and withdrawals. These mines were not planted according to a plan or a map. Even the Russians cannot specify minefields in these areas accurately. We hope to refer this problem to experts after the liberation, especially to experts in the Islamic world.

[‘Abd al-Rahman] The mujahidin have formed their government. Is this government really capable of carrying out the tasks of a state? Does it have the cadres capable of achieving its objectives? What is the fate of parties in the mujahidin state? Will democracy or a shura be adopted?

[Sayyaf] In sum, there will be Islamic rule. Under this rule, there will be a shura, not a democracy, because there is the shura system in Islam. We will take into consideration all the requirements of Islamic rule. The government is capable of carrying out its tasks, God willing. We have not yet decided what the fate of parties will be. However, we will refer this issue to Islamic law. We will see whether it is permissible under an Islamic rule to have parties or not. We will be guided in that by the instructions of the book of God and the traditions of his messenger.

[‘Abd al-Rahman] How do you view the assassination of Ziaul Haq? What is the stand of Benazir Bhutto's government on your issue?

[Sayyaf] We summarize the issue by saying that Ziaul Haq was the victim of the plotting of a group of enemies. As for the Bhutto government, they have so far not announced any change. Rather, they said there will be no change in their policy. Besides, they insist on implementing the Geneva agreement. I think the real position of the current Pakistani Government will appear after 15 February.

[‘Abd al-Rahman] We have read a great deal about U.S. weaponry, especially Stinger missiles. What is the real state of affairs?

[Sayyaf] It is not like what they say. I tell you, as a rule, it is not weapons that fight, but men. [passage omitted]

[‘Abd al-Rahman] I have met with leaders Rabbani and Hikmatyar. I felt from their remarks that they are optimistic about an imminent solution to the Afghan problem. Are you optimistic about a solution to this problem?

[Sayyaf] I am optimistic only on one thing—reaching a solution among ourselves as a prelude to solving our issue. This will not be achieved through negotiations between us and others. If we can solve the question of unity in our ranks, Afghanistan will be considered liberated from that moment. Our efforts continue. We expect them to be crowned with success, God willing.

[‘Abd al-Rahman] If the Russians ask for a truce, will you accept it?

[Sayyaf] Never. Until the establishment of Islamic rule in Afghanistan, there will be no alternative to the continuation of fighting.



[Abd al-Rahman] Has a plan been considered for the return of old and new Afghan refugees after the liberation? How long will this take, and how will it be carried out?

[Sayyaf] It is easy. Those who were able to return under bombardment will find it easy to return thereafter, God willing. [passage omitted]

**Rebel Commander Views War Situation in Ghazni**  
*LD0102220989 Tehran IRNA in English 2105 GMT*  
*1 Feb 89*

[Text] London, Feb. 1, IRNA—Mujahidin Commander Bismillah Khan who has led the Hezb-e Eslami for 9 years in Ghazni Province in Afghanistan told: "We have started our jihad on the basis of Islamic belief against communism and our jihad will continue till a pure Islamic government is established."

AFGHAN AGENCE PRESSE (AAP) in a report monitored in London today quoted Bismillah Khan that the war situation in Ghazni is in favour of mujahidin, "because the occupation forces have vacated Ghazni Province completely."

All their positions have been captured by the mujahidin, and only the tightly besieged provincial capital of Ghazni is under the control of the Kabul regime, he said feeling quite confident of its capture very soon.

Asked about the political development Bismillah said the global circles have already had necessary debates and discussions. "However Afghan muslims must be given the right of self-determination so that they can bring a system of their own choice for which they have offered 1.3 million lives," he stressed.

He saw no possibility for the return of ex-King Zahir Shah adding, "our stand against the ex-king is similar to that against Najib."

Elsewhere, he criticized the statement of Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Yuliy Vorontsov to support the Kabul regime.

He said, with no help from the outside, the Kabul regime will collapse as soon as the remaining Soviets retreat from Afghanistan.

**Armed Forces Combat Operations 31 Jan-1 Feb**  
*LD0102191189 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto*  
*1430 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] A reliable military source told BIA's military section that the military situation in most of the country's provinces has been calm for the past 24 hours. With the help of the local people Armed Forces' units have aborted subversive acts by the armed extremists, and have achieved successes.

Parvan: As a result of the military mopping up operation in Jabal os Saraj district the Armed Forces have seized various enemy weapons: 10 boxes of DShK ammunition, 4 boxes of hand grenades and anti-state propaganda. An arms depot and an extremist base were destroyed. Four Armed Forces members were injured when an anti-personnel mine planted by the extremists exploded.

Nangarhar and Laghman: The security situation in these provinces was stable. Tribal brigade units in Rudjan and Deh Bala district and units stationed near Kameh Bridge came under long-range weapons fire. There were no casualties or material damage. According to a security forces report, the Kabul-Jalalabad highway is open and traffic is moving along the highway normally.

Paktia and Ghazni: Extremists directed heavy-weapons fire at Gardeyz but there were no casualties. As a result of heavy weapons fire on the towns of Khowst, Tani, Towr Ghar, Esma'il Khel and Jaji Meydan one resident of one the areas was wounded.

The security posts around the town of Ghazni also came under sporadic fire by the extremists. There were no casualties.

Qandahar: As many as 41 warmongering extremists were killed in Daman as a result of Armed Forces combat operations. One DShK, one set of rocket projectiles, one mortar and a number of the enemy's [word indistinct] were destroyed. Similarly, three people associated with extremist bands were crushed and two boxes of DShK ammunition were seized. A number of enemy hide-outs were destroyed. The criminal extremists directed long-range weapons fire at (torkotal) post and at the periphery of Qandahar airport. There were no casualties.

Herat: As a result of extremist heavy weapons fire on Herat a child was killed and five residents were wounded.

Faryab: Armed extremists fired heavy weapons at the town of Meymaneh. As a result one woman and two children were killed.

Baghlan: As a result of an Armed Forces mopping up operation, five extremists were captured with five Kalashnikovs and one rocket launcher, and four people including their ringleader, named (Khwaja Gadai), were killed and four others were injured.

The situation in the rest of the country was calm. Over the past 24 hours 400 youths joined the Armed Forces.

**Sarandoy Commander Discusses Herat Security**  
*LD0202060789 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*  
*1600 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] [Announcer] Dear listeners, we now draw your attention to an interview with Brigadier General Darya Zurmati, Sarandoy Commander in Herat Province:



Gen Darya Zurmati, Sarandoy Commander in Herat Province: Would you please tell us about the duties of the Sarandoy command in Herat Province.

[Begin Zurmati recording] The Sarandoy forces in Herat, in a joint effort with the Afghan Armed Forces and party comrades, carries out its revolutionary duties under the leadership of the province's defense council and under the leadership of the PDPA and the presidency of the Republic of Afghanistan.

In the capital of Herat—the historic city of Herat—the Sarandoy forces defend the security belt of the city and maintain its security. The majority of the security posts in the districts are in contact with the district and subdistrict Sarandoy forces which maintain security there.

The Sarandoy forces have always discharged their duties in accordance with the desires of the leadership of the party and government. We promise the Republic of Afghanistan Government and the people of Herat that the forces will always be at their service. We will defend the honor and prestige of the people of Herat Province.

Combat operations were carried out recently in the Chakan and (Pol-e Regina) areas, adjacent to Herat city. The Sarandoy forces of Herat Province took part in these operations alongside the Armed Forces, that is the units of the IV Corps, comrades from state security, and party comrades under the direction of the province's defense council.

During these operations we captured a large number of [word indistinct] as well as weapons and ammunition. Several strong enemy hideouts located in these areas were destroyed and a number of extremists who were trying to escape were killed. Our operations were successfully completed.

We set up two security belts as well as the headquarters of Sarandoy ward units, party wards, the directorate of state security, and the municipality ward. At the moment the situation in the (Pol-e Regina) and Chakan areas is absolutely satisfactory and security is complete. Our comrades freely travel there. [end recording]

**Council of Ministers Reduces Apartment Rents**  
LD0102094189 Kabul BAKHTAR in English  
0436 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] Kabul, Jan. 31, BAKHTAR—Session of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan was held here today.

Dr. Hasan Sharq, prime minister, presided over the session.

Based on the proposal of the Kabul municipality a 50 per cent reduction will be effective from 20 January 1989 in the rent of state apartments and other state owned microrayons [as received] put at the disposal of the martyrs families.

On the basis of the proposal of the Justice Ministry the session while approving regulations pertaining to distribution and sale of state apartments and land plots to the people dutified the Ministry of Justice that in complete understanding with the Kabul Municipality prepare the said regulations and submit it to the session of the Council of Ministers soon.

Expressing sorrow and grief on the sad quake occurred recently in the Tadzhik SSR and caused remarkable human and material losses in that republic the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Afghanistan approved sending of 5 tonnes of Afghan dried fruits to the quake-stricken Tadzhiks as well.

## India

**8 Policemen Killed in Naxalite Bombing 1 Feb**  
BK0102125289 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1230 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] In Andhra Pradesh, eight policemen, including a subinspector and a head constable were killed when Naxalites attacked a police patrol party near Rivajipet village in Adilabad District this morning. According to official sources, the police went to the village on receiving the information that Naxalites had attacked the village. On seeing the patrol party, the extremists threw bombs on them.

**6 Civilians, 2 'Terrorists' Killed in Punjab**  
BK0102091789 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
0830 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] In Punjab, six members of a family have been gunned down and two hardcore terrorists killed since last night.

In Amritsar District, the terrorists struck in village Bhai Ladu and shot dead a farmer, Bakshish Singh, and five members of his family.

According to an official spokesman, six terrorists opened fire at a naka [patrol] party of a security forces near Khanpuar railway level crossing in Ferozepore. The security forces returned the fire in which two terrorists were killed. The other four managed to escape. A large quantity of arms and ammunition was recovered from the killed terrorists.

## France's Mitterrand Continues Official Visit

### Holds Talks With Gandhi

BK0102163689 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] India and France signed in New Delhi today three agreements for expanding cooperation in the fields of science and technology. These relate to life sciences, biotechnology and medicine. The world's biggest vaccine plant costing 95 crore rupees is also to be set up at the outskirts of Delhi with French collaboration.

The agreements were signed on the first day of the 4-day state visit of the French president, Mr Francois Mitterrand, who held wide-ranging discussions with the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi. He also had talks with the president, Mr R. Venkataraman, and the vice president, Dr Shankar Dayal Sharma. The 5-year agreement on strengthening scientific and technical cooperation will particularly deal with improvement of vaccines against communicable diseases, diagnostics, and other immunological and biological aspects.

It also envisages close cooperation between the scientific and technical institutes of the two countries. The agreement was signed by the minister of state for science and technology, Mr K.R. Narayanan, and the French minister for research and technology, Mr Huber Curien, in the presence of Mr Gandhi and Mr Mitterrand.

The two countries also signed a memorandum of understanding on cooperation for research in biomedical sciences. The areas identified for cooperation include fertility control and human reproductive biology, immunology, ophthalmology, public health, and biomedical engineering. Two countries will exchange technical data and scientists.

The agreement on vaccinology envisages the setting up of a plant to manufacture various vaccines. It will produce 21 million doses of measles vaccine, 2 million doses of viral rabies vaccine, 50 million doses of polio vaccine, and 40 million doses of quadruple vaccine every year. A joint venture of the Department of Biotechnology, the Indian Petrochemicals Corporation, and a French institute, the plant will come up at Gurgaon and will have research facilities. It is likely to go into commercial production during 1991-92. The agreements are a culmination of a series of discussions between the two countries under the Indo-French cultural exchange program of 1966.

Mr Mitterrand and Mr Rajiv Gandhi had an hour-long meeting without aides. They then joined their delegations, which met for about 90 minutes.

The French president said that the purpose of his bringing with him a large delegation was to enlarge dimensions of fruitful relations between the two countries. He

expressed happiness that the new orientation and traditions of Indo-French relationships established in the past has not continued but further developed.

The two leaders covered a wide range of international issues and underlined the imperative need for disarmament at new levels to reduce tensions. Mr Mitterrand also spoke about the necessity to reduce gaps between the developed and developing nations. President Mitterrand described the gap between the two as economic absurdity, where such a small percentage of world population consumes such a large proportion of global resources.

The prime minister, Mr Gandhi, warmly endorsed the views of the French president on imbalances and what he termed as economic absurdity and short-sightedness with which countries in the developed world tend to view such problems. Mr Gandhi expressed special appreciation for Mr Mitterrand's far-sighted vision in this sphere. At the outset the prime minister welcomed Mr Mitterrand as a leader of a great and friendly country with humane traditions with which India shares values of democracy and independence. He said this relationship has been strengthened by our common concern for peace and disarmament.

During his talks with President Mr R. Venkataraman, the two leaders expressed their determination to work for a new global economic order.

Earlier on his arrival Mr Mitterrand was received at Rashtrapathy Bhavan [President's House] by the president, the prime minister, his cabinet colleagues and others.

Speaking to newsmen, Mr Mitterrand expressed the hope that his talks with the Indian leaders will contribute greatly to the extension of peace in the world and common progress.

### Further on Talks With Gandhi

BK0202033989 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
0240 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] France is to help India in promoting new markets in Europe and other developed countries. It will assist India in restructuring its industry for this purpose. During their talks lasting over an hour in New Delhi yesterday, the French president, Mr Mitterrand, and the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, also decided that the two countries should explore new areas of cooperation in space, besides ongoing ties in the field of atomic energy.

Briefing newsmen, an official spokesman said that it was agreed that India and France will set up joint collaboration ventures in third countries, especially Asia. The areas identified include food processing, biotechnology, computers, mining and coal electronics, and telecommunications. In the field of agriculture, the agreement between the Indian Agriculture Research Institute and its French counterpart is to be enlarged to cover oilseeds.

The other areas of cooperation include fishing and marine products and packaging. The French government is considering to set up a fund to translate Indian books in French. Collaboration for restoration of art objects in India is also being considered.

The talks between the two leaders covered a wide range of international issues. The two leaders underlined the imperative need for disarmament at new levels to reduce tension. Mr Mitterrand also spoke about the necessity to reduce gaps between the developed and the developing nations.

Mr Gandhi warmly endorsed the views of the French president on imbalances and what he termed as economic absurdity and shortsightedness with which country's in the developed world tend to view such problems.

President Mitterrand is visiting Calcutta today where he will present Legion of Honor award to the renowned filmmaker, Satyajit Ray.

#### **Banquet Speeches Reported**

BK0202040589 *Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
0240 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] The president, Mr R. Venkataraman, has underlined the need for a meaningful North-South dialogue which, he said, has lost momentum in recent years. Speaking at a banquet hosted in honor of the visiting French president, Mr Mitterrand, in New Delhi last night, he said India looks forward to the innovative proposals France is expected to announce at a meeting of the industrialized seven nations in Paris in July next. Mr Venkataraman said there should be greater compulsion to intensify the North-South dialogue as the focus of East-West relationship has shifted from military security to economic security.

The president expressed the hope that India would experience mutually beneficial opportunities for trade and aid with the emergence of a single European market. He said there is a considerable scope for enlarging the Indo-French cooperation in economic, scientific, and technological fields. The president hoped that with Mr Mitterrand's current visit, the stage is set for further long-term cooperation based on clear-cut political determination on both sides to strengthen their bilateral relations. Referring to the impressive strides made by France in many frontier technologies, the president said India will have some glimpses of the French achievements at the events being organized as part of the festival of France opening in Bombay tomorrow.

In his reply, President Mitterrand assured that India will not be adversely affected in its trade with the European Community when the 12-member bloc creates a barrier-free single market. He said the EEC market will continue to remain widely open to the world.

#### **Comments on Talks**

BK0102092989 *Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
0830 GMT 2 Feb 89

[Text] The French president, Mr Francois Mitterrand, left for Calcutta this morning after day-long deliberations with the Indian leaders in New Delhi. He was given a warm send off at the Rashtrapati Bhavan [President's House] by the president, Mr Venkataraman; the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi; and his cabinet colleagues.

Talking to newsmen before departure, Mr Mitterrand described the impressions of his first lap of his visit as warm. He said important bilateral and regional matters, including the Kampuchean issue, figured during his talks with Mr Gandhi. Larger issues of disarmament and problems of development were also discussed.

Asked about the India-French nuclear collaboration, Mr Mitterrand said there is plenty of time to discuss these matters before his departure.

At Calcutta, Mr Mitterrand will present the Legion of Honor award to the renowned filmmaker Satyajit Ray before he emplanes for Bombay to inaugurate the Festival of France in India tomorrow.

The highlight of the French president's talks with the Indian leaders yesterday was a joint call to work for a new global economic order. France has assured India that it would help India's market in Europe. The two countries have agreed to set up joint ventures. Three agreements to expand cooperation in the fields of science and technology were also signed.

#### **Rao on Gandhi's Visits to China, Pakistan**

BK0102040589 *Delhi Domestic Service in English*  
0240 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr Narasimha Rao, told the Parliamentary Consultative Committee of his ministry in New Delhi yesterday that visits of the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, to China and Pakistan have created a conducive climate for settlement of outstanding issues.

At the meeting, Mr Rao said a viable process has emerged as a result of Mr Gandhi's visit to China and in terms of expectations it is a notable success. He pointed out that a joint working group being set up would confine itself to finding a long-term solution to the border issue. As a short-term measure, the group will work to maintain peace and tranquillity in the border areas.

Referring to the discussions Mr Gandhi had with the Pakistan prime minister, Ms Benazir Bhutto, Mr Rao hoped that the dialogue between the two democracies, which has been initiated, would blossom into friendship.



**'Renegotiation' of Sri Lanka Accord Examined**  
*BK3101142589 Delhi PATRIOT in English*  
20 Jan 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Unwarranted Assumption"]

[Text] The proposal from Colombo for an Indo-Sri Lankan "treaty of peace, friendship, and cooperation" based on what are described as "principles of mutual benefit and reciprocity" was only to be expected. The election promises of President Ranasinghe Premadasa included steps to ensure withdrawal of the Indian Peace-Keeping Force and a "renegotiation" of the Indo-Sri Lankan agreement of July 1987. A phased troop withdrawal has already begun, with New Delhi showing no reluctance about it in the light of "the progress in the implementation of the agreement". And, Mr Premadasa, coping with the continuing Sinhala-extremist pressures upon him, would apparently feel constrained to show himself acting on the second pledge.

For India's part, it has been officially made known that it is "willing to consider suggestions" for the proposed treaty. While the stance would seem unexceptionable on the face of it, there is an aspect to the issue that can cause disquiet. It has been reported that the "renegotiation" move has been prompted by the Sri Lankan rulers' reservations about the annexures to the accord, which are considered to be "blatantly in India's favour". The allusion is presumably to the agreement reached between Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and former President J.R. Jayewardene on not allowing the territories of the two countries "to be used for activities prejudicial to each other's unity, territorial integrity and security".

Specifically, Sri Lanka had agreed: to ensure that the presence of foreign military and intelligence personnel in the island would not prejudice Indo-Sri Lankan relations; not to make Trincomalee or any other ports available for military use by any country against India's interests; to take up restoration and operation of the Trincomalee Oil Tank Farm as a joint Indo-Sri Lankan venture; and to see that foreign broadcasting organisations are not used for military or intelligence purposes. India, in turn, had agreed to deport all Sri Lankan citizens found to be engaging in terrorist or secessionist activities and to provide assistance to the island's security forces.

It is hard to see how this vital part of the agreement can be said to be one-sided, and how New Delhi can be expected to show greater reciprocity. It is to be hoped that the Indian Government's willingness to consider the proposal does not imply to any degree readiness to accept the proposition that the accord was unfair or unequal in any of these provisions.

India's primary concern, in this context, can only be with the chief objectives of the agreement, spelt out clearly enough in its text. In several subsequent statements, Mr Gandhi has reiterated the country's commitment to a

role to preserve the unity and integrity of Sri Lanka as well as to protect and promote the rights and interests of the island-state's ethnic minority. It has also been repeatedly noted that New Delhi stands for a settlement of the issue that would advance the aim of the Indian Ocean as a region of peace.

These are objectives for which India had made considerable efforts and sacrifices, and to secure which is one of its commitments to the Indian people. Colombo would do well to take due cognisance of this, while it seeks to set Indo-Sri Lankan relations on a new footing.

Mr Premadasa, too, would be wise to recognise that, the question of his electoral platform apart, it would not pay Colombo at all, nor the Indo-Sri Lanka ties, to make them a perennially dominant factor in the internal politics of his own country. It is in the interests of Sir Lanka's rulers, and of peace in their country and the entire region, for them not to be carried away by the rhetoric that the "renegotiation" issue can inspire.

**Iran**

**Velayati To Attend UN Talks To Break 'Deadlock'**  
*LD0202104989 Tehran IRNA in English 1000 GMT*  
2 Feb 89

[Text] Tehran, Feb 2 IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati will fly to New York next week to attend a Security Council session to extend the mandate of the UN Military Observer Group monitoring the August 20 ceasefire between Iran and Iraq.

According to the Foreign Ministry's Public Relations Department the idea of Velayati's visit to New York was proposed by Jan Eliasson, the special envoy of the UN secretary general who visited Tehran last week.

After his 4-day visit to the Iranian capital, Eliasson also spent three days in Baghdad where he persuaded Iraq to attend a joint military commission to curb ceasefire violations.

The formation of the commission had been proposed by the UN secretary general in the first round of the peace talks in Geneva late in August but Iraq had rejected it although the idea had been raised again in the second and third rounds of the talks in New York and Geneva.

Iran has described the Iraqi agreement to set up the commission as a "positive step" and it is believed that a joint work by the commission and the United Nations Iran-Iraq Military Observer Group (UNIIMOG) monitoring the ceasefire could speed up withdrawal of troops to the international boundaries.



Despite a call for an immediate troop pull-out by the Security Council Resolution 598 after ceasefire, the Iraqi Army still occupies over 1,000 kms of Iranian territory. This is the main hurdle on the way of the full implementation of the resolution which Iran accepted in July last year.

In view of the optimism expressed by the UN secretary general over Eliasson's visit to Tehran and Baghdad, the presence of the foreign ministers of Iran and Iraq in New York next week and their talks with De Cuellar are expected to break the deadlock in the peace negotiations and revive the peace talks suspended since November 11.

#### KEYHAN on Peace Talks

PM0102091889 Tehran KEYHAN in Persian  
19 Jan 89 p 18

[Editorial by Hoseyn Sabzevari: "The Geneva Talks and Basic Solutions"]

[Text] There has been a politico-propaganda gesture in the past few days on the part of the Iraqi regime in the unilateral release of 255 Iranian POW's, delayed by a deadlock in the second round of prisoner exchanges. This comes at the start of a trip to the region by the UN secretary general's representative and it generates expectations for the Islamic Republic to respond in kind.

Although many are awaiting a positive turning point for resuming the peace talks, this deceptive Iraqi move cannot be regarded as a sign for the start of yet another round of talks in Geneva. Especially since it is not a move that would force Iraq to agree to take further steps to implement the other clauses in the secretary general's plan.

What is certain is that unless Iraq is subjected to great international political and economic pressure, it will not adopt the secretary general's plan, the first part of which is a withdrawal of all troops behind international borders. In addition to this, the atmosphere in the international community and the Security Council has cooled down since the initial acceptance of Resolution 598 and the Council seems unwilling to speed up the peace process or modify the Iraqi position.

Although the Council members complain diplomatically about the talks' slow progress, they say a decision can only be reached following a formal request by the secretary general. Of course the wishes of the Security Council standing members differ superficially from Iraq's goals, but they will not take resolute steps to tip the balance in anyone's favor. Political and trade considerations and reconstruction matters in both countries cannot be ignored in this regard.

On the other hand, keeping in mind the secretary general's stance and his insistence on his neutral role, it is natural for him not only not to ask the Security Council to take a firm stand with Iraq, but also to want to

continue the peace talks by making us give more bonus points to Iraq, in view of the substance of the past few rounds of negotiations. In other words, the secretary general wants to secure Iraq's approval to carry out the plan in its most basic and lowest form.

For example, the issues of dredging Arvand Rud, shipping in the Persian Gulf, and the exchange of sick prisoners are all issues brought up by Iraq which have destroyed the organization of Resolution 598. The secretary general, instead of making a firm judgement and keeping the clauses of the resolution intact, ignored Iraq's obstructionism and expected us to show more flexibility.

In accordance with international law and the law of the sea, we have every right to search Iraqi ships to prevent the entry of arms and strategic material into that country's ports until there is complete peace. This is why, despite a series of political considerations, we have never agreed in Geneva to disregard our basic rights.

At present Iraq feels no pressure from either the secretary general or the Security Council, or regional nations, despite an effort on their part in the past few weeks to lessen tension. So it seems unlikely that Iraq will soften its stance.

In general, because of a lack of unity among Security Council standing members of the with regard to the political geography of the Persian Gulf and the Middle East, one cannot be optimistic about this Council's actions. Considering the recent regional military and political developments in the past few months, one must not think that the region's nations consider Iran special with regard to its strategic position and consequently consider Iraq's quest for superiority less important.

One must remember that the countries of the region are following a path of lessening their tensions with the Islamic Republic only for the sake of rebuilding and strengthening Iraq's capabilities. They will never accept a lessening of Iraq's role as a preventive against the Islamic revolution. As was obvious from the recent meeting of the GCC, they refused to discuss ways to lessen Iraq's display of might and said that any real peace progress would depend on a peace agreement signed between the two countries in Geneva.

On the other hand one must remember that time is not on our side. It will give Iraq a good opportunity to exploit the deadlock in the negotiations and a state of neither peace nor war to organize its affairs and liberalize its industry and politics. This will make it more prepared to take part in any future negotiations. The announcement of a general amnesty, freedom for political parties, and the lifting of visa restrictions for foreigners are all signs of liberalization of the general political make-up of the Ba'th regime of a kind that would please the West.

With regard to the issues mentioned, the only way we will secure the results we want is to organize a strong international atmosphere within the most important bodies, such as the Security Council and the nonaligned movement, to create conditions that would counter any Iraqi attempts to avoid the main issues.

We must start any negotiation by stressing points and principles mentioned many times by the officials of the Islamic Republic to safeguard the interests and security of this country. Any new proposal that we accept must have as a precondition the implementation of the first clause of Resolution 598 and the secretary general's plan, which entails the withdrawal of all troops behind international borders.

**Khomeyni Pardons Tehran Radio Executives**  
*LD0202065889 Tehran IRNA in English 0636 GMT*  
2 Feb 89

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 2, IRNA—Four Tehran radio executives who had been sentenced to varying prison terms for airing an un-Islamic program have been pardoned by Imam Khomeyni, it was reported today.

According to the Persian daily JOMHURI-YE ESLAMI, the pardon order by the imam came following a request by the Chief Justice Ayatollah 'Abdolkarim Musavi-Ardabili. It said the four were released from prison Wednesday and resumed work at the radio.

Broadcaster Director Mohammad 'Arab Mazar-Yazdi had received five years prison term, and Mahmud 'Abdolqasami director of Islamic ideology group, Hamid Khunmeri [name as received] in charge of supervisory section, and editor of ideological programs Mohammad Rasekh had each been sentenced to four years of imprisonment and 50 lashes.

JOMHURI described the four as "active elements serving the Islamic revolution."

The penal court which issued the verdicts Tuesday said there was no malicious intention on the part of the program directors.

In his letter to the managing director of radio and television Sunday, Imam Khomeyni said "if proven there was a deliberate insult, undoubtedly the person who has made the insult receives a death penalty."

A reporter of the "Family" program Saturday had interviewed a woman who in her remarks had somehow insulted Hadhrat Fatima Zahra (A.S.), the daughter of Prophet Muhammad (SAWA).

According to the Islamic law, insulting the prophets and the saints is an offense.

But section six of Article 110 of the Constitution gives the leader the right to pardon or reduce the sentences of convicts, "within the framework of Islamic criteria, on a recommendation (to the effect) from the Supreme Court."

**RESALAT Cited on Rebuttal to 'Treason' Charge**  
*LD0102202589 Tehran IRNA in English 1823 GMT*  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA—The daily RESALAT rose once again in its own defence this time to respond to a vehement protest from 137 Majlis deputies accusing it of revealing a "secret amendment" to the March budget.

In its "brotherly explanation" Wednesday the daily again emphasized that it had only reported that the amendment had been proposed by the government and discussed in the Majlis but not that it did not reveal any of its contents. [sentence as received]

"In criminal law on the revelation of secrets relates to the uncovering of secret documents but in the said article has the content of such a document been revealed?" it asked.

In a letter to Majlis speaker Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani the deputies described RESALAT's reporting last week as an act of "treason" and called for the newspaper to be sued.

"We hope that this issue is presented to a court and investigated and that relevant and concrete evidence is produced to prove such heavy accusations," RESALAT said.

The paper's response was given prominence on page two along with the Majlis deputies protest letter which was printed with the names of all those who signed it.

**Report on Mohtashemi News Conference 26 Jan**  
*NC0202094089 Tehran RESALAT in Persian*  
28 Jan 89 p 2

[Report on news conference held by Interior Minister Hojjat ol-Eslam 'Ali Akbar Mohtashemi in Tehran on 26 January]

[Text] On Thursday, Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohtashemi answered questions by local correspondents on the political parties act and its mode of implementation, the combatting of drug smuggling, the position of Roger Cooper, Bush's message to Iranian leaders regarding an improvement in ties, and the political, economic, cultural, and social conditions in the country.

An Austrian radio correspondent asked: Four Iranians are missing in Lebanon. Has Iran asked for any assistance in this regard from various countries, including Austria?

The interior minister said: The Phalangists abducted five persons in Lebanon, not four. They were diplomats in Lebanon, and one of them was our charge d'affaires. We will thank any country which assists us in liberating our hostages.

THE WASHINGTON POST correspondent asked: President George Bush has sent a letter asking for better relations between Iran and the United States and for the release of hostages. Has any official reply been sent to him?

The interior minister said: I have no information of any letter being sent by George Bush.

The same correspondent said: You commented recently on the merits of the Iranian people, and stated that they deserve the greatest sympathy. This is at a time when Iranians at home and abroad fear that political prisoners are being held in Iran and there is no freedom of the press. In your capacity as the interior minister, do you prefer a more open society, or do you like it as it is?

The interior minister said in response: There are some points in this question, of course, which are not correct. The people are not afraid of the system and the government. The only ones who are afraid are the ones who have turned their backs on the Iranian nation and have committed treachery. They are the ones who are lackeys of the United States and its affiliated regimes.

In my capacity as the interior minister, I will take drastic action against any group or faction which wishes to act against the interests of the revolution and the Iranian people, for it is the wish of the country and its people that we deal decisively with treacherous individuals. Every group or faction that wishes to stage an armed uprising against our national security or the sovereignty of the people will be dealt with and arrested.

As regards the policy of an open society, we believe the people should have political freedom, and the people do enjoy political freedom. Elections held as scheduled and the implementation of the Political Parties Act are evidence of this policy.

The ABRAR correspondent asked: You are a member of the combatant clergy. Do the members of the combatant clergy also have to be appointed on the basis of competence? Do they have to fill out the form of the commission according to Clause 10 [not further specified]? Also, please give your opinion of Mr Bazargan's interview, which has generated some negative and positive reactions here at home.

The interior minister said: Every group or association which indulges in political activity and is in the form of a political party or organization has to obtain a permit, whether it is the association of clergymen or the combatant clergy.

Engineer Bazargan's interview is in itself evidence of freedom in our country, the freedom that is being questioned. This person, who was part of the establishment and committed such inappropriate actions during the time of the interim government and in its aftermath—regarding which people are very pessimistic—gives an interview which the newspapers are free to publish. This in itself is the best proof of the freedom of the system.

In answer to a question from the TEHRAN TIMES correspondent about the unsuccessful attempts to effect a cease-fire between the Amal and the Hizballah groups in Lebanon, the interior minister said: When two groups accept the arbitration of a mediator and abide by his views, the mediator can resolve the problems easily and a cease-fire can be established. The Hizballah, in my opinion, believe in the system of Iran and listen to Iran, but this is not the case with Amal. It does not heed Iran's words, which is why Iranian efforts to bring about a cease-fire are fruitless.

The TEHRAN TIMES correspondent asked: Drug smugglers have entered Iran via Soviet territory. Were they only smugglers, or were they also spies?

The interior minister said: I do not think that this report is true. Perhaps they entered via Pakistan or Afghanistan.

A correspondent of Spain's EL PAIS asked: It has been said that as long as the United States interferes in the affairs and rule of the Islamic Republic of Iran, it will not have any relations with the United States. However, what would the Iranian Government's stance be if the United States were to set its aggressive policy aside?

The interior minister answered: A wolf is a wolf even if it dons sheep's clothing. A wolf's nature does not change.

A RESALAT correspondent asked: Recently, the Lebanese magazine AL-SHIRA' issued a statement saying that Iran is following a dual policy with regard to the Amal-Hizballah clashes. One is the policy of the Interior Ministry, which supports Hizballah and wants the conflict to continue. The second is the policy of the Foreign Ministry, which seeks a halt to the clashes and the unity of the two Lebanese Shi'ite groups. What is your opinion on this?

The interior minister replied: I deny any claims published in AL-SHIRA' or made by anyone else with regard to Lebanon, which attribute the clashes between Amal and Hizballah to the Interior Ministry. These problems and issues are related to them and to Lebanon. The two policies that exist there are the Amal policy and the Hizballah policy.

Amal believes in the implementation of Security Council Resolution 242 regarding the security of Israeli borders. Hizballah believes in an armed struggle against the Zionist regime, and its views therefore differ from Amal's views. There is a dichotomy of issues here. The



Foreign Ministry makes decisions on foreign policy issues, but we have a united family in the cabinet with regard to the overall problems of Iran, both domestic and foreign. It is not as if one ministry is separate from the government and can take individual action.

London's BBC television correspondent asked: How can the British Government gain more trust in Iran when Roger Cooper, a British subject, has been imprisoned without trial for 3 years?

The interior minister answered this question with another question: How can we trust a country or countries that interfere in domestic affairs and send their spies to Iran or to other countries? Trust should be mutual. The British demand that a spy should not be tried emanates from a spirit of arrogance which considers the world a jungle. As regards the subject of Roger Cooper, he himself has confessed and will be punished according to Islamic law.

The British correspondent asked: If you have any evidence of his crimes, why has this evidence not been revealed by now? We can visit him in prison to see what condition he is in?

The interior minister replied: Meeting with Cooper is a routine matter, and you should go through the relevant channels. As to why details on Cooper have not been revealed, I am amazed. Cooper himself made statements in a televised interview. Are not his personal confessions tantamount to a disclosure?

The correspondent then asked a question about the Islamic Republic Party's request to register under the Political Parties Act for its activities.

The interior minister said: To date, no application has been received from this party. The founders of this party should be asked for the reasons for this.

A correspondent from the Japanese newspaper YOMIURI asked about the number of political parties and groups who have applied for registration, whether the communist groups have also applied for a resumption of activity, and whether communist parties will be permitted to operate.

The interior minister said: One of the leftist organizations with a Marxist bias has requested permission for its establishment, and 36 other parties have made the same request. So far, approximately 15 to 16 parties have registered themselves.

The Swiss television correspondent asked: Amnesty International has estimated the number of political executions at around 200 or 300, but the Mojahedin-e Khalq organization (Monafeqin) claims that 10,000 have been killed. What is your opinion?

The interior minister stated: Organizations make mountains out of molehills. These allegations are false and incorrect.

At the beginning of his news conference, Mr Mohtashemi referred to the fact that we are on the threshold of the 2d decade of the revolution. He then gave details of the revolution's gains, the Interior Ministry's efforts during his time in office, and the future programs of the Interior Ministry.

He mentioned the Islamic revolution's victory without recourse to the international powers, the establishment of an Islamic government on the basis of unity between religion and politics, and the presence of the people on the political, military, and combat scenes, as well as the Velayat-e Faqih and the leadership of the Faqih, as among the gains of the revolution.

Mohtashemi vehemently refuted the allegations that Iran and Iraq had colluded to drive out the Iraqis residing in Iran by exerting pressure on them. He attributed these rumors to the propagandistic loudspeakers of Zionism.

He referred to the facilities provided to Iraqi refugees, including temporary residence for 1 year and a card that enables them to use banking and health facilities, to carry out movable property transactions, and to gain admission to schools and universities. He added: At present, we are in the process of preparing and printing international passports for these dear ones.

**Soviet Gas Industry Official Meets Iravani**  
*LD0102212689 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian*  
1630 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] USSR Deputy Gas Industry Minister Kashirov today before noon met Economy and Finance Minister Iravani. Mr Kashirov is in Iran to talk on and survey technical problems involving the resumption of gas exports from Iran to the USSR. The Soviet ambassador to Tehran also attended the meeting.

The Soviet deputy gas industry minister presented a brief report on the results of his visit to Iran. Referring to the joint protocol signed yesterday between Iran and the USSR, he noted the joint surveys by experts from the two countries on the technical position of the trans-Iranian gas pipeline to the related booster stations. He positively assessed the survey assessments for the purpose of resuming gas exports to the Soviet Union.

Expressing satisfaction with such a positive assessment, Mr Iravani hoped that related commercial talks would start between the two parties in the near future.

He also referred to the 11th meeting of the Joint Permanent Commission for Economic Cooperation, which convened in Moscow last Azar [month ending 21 December 1988], stressing the need for the full and precise implementation of these accords by both countries.



**Commentary Assesses Amal-Hizballah Truce**  
*LD0102203289 Tehran IRNA in English 1700 GMT  
1 Feb 89*

["Now Time for Amal and Hizballah To Keep Their Eyes Open"—IRNA headline]

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA—After ten months of bloodshed Amal and Hizballah, Lebanon's two Shi'ite militias, finally reached a broad agreement to end their fighting.

What is notable is their expressed commitment to establish a joint operational headquarter to confront the Zionist regime.

If neither Amal nor Hizballah is mindfull of its responsibilities as a Muslim force aiming to regain the honor and dignity of Muslims and liberate usurped Muslim lands, minor differences and quarrels could easily get out of hand and turn into a major, devastating war.

It goes without saying that to a significant extent the intensity of the inter-Shi'ite battles overshadowed Tel Aviv's oppressive and aggressive policies against the Palestinians and the Lebanese.

No wonder that it is the Israelis who are most concerned about the consequences of an Amal-Hizballah truce and are trying to create winners and losers in the war's aftermath.

Amal and Hizballah are both winners. Even the narrow view that the evacuation of safi heights by Hizballah has widened Amal's field of influence cannot undermine this fact. The enemies of Muslim Lebanon would only stress on such theories to provoke another bloodbath.

Israel in particular would spare no effort to exploit differences of strategy and tactics between Amal and Hizballah to destroy their new found understanding. One reason is that Zionists were left out of the truce and their illegitimate interests were ignored.

It is crucial that now that the conflict has physically ended the leaders of both sides should not allow themselves to come under the influence of the enemy's propaganda war. They should stop worrying about imaginary threats from their brothers.

Tolerate each other, and concentrate on the real enemy.

**Diplomatic Ties Reestablished With Senegal**  
*LD0102152689 Tehran IRNA in English  
1500 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA—The Islamic Republic and Senegal resumed diplomatic ties today.

A Foreign Ministry statement stressed that resumption of Tehran-Dakar ties was based upon the principles of the U.N. Charter, the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM), and the Organization of Islamic Conference (OIC).

Senegal had severed ties with the Islamic Republic in 1984 leading to the closure of the two countries' embassies.

**Italy Lifts Ban on Delivery of Helicopters**  
*LD0102175189 Tehran IRNA in English 1725 GMT  
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Rome, Feb. 1, IRNA—Italy has lifted a military ban on delivery of 13 Chinook helicopters, Prime Minister Ciriaco de Mita announced here today.

Expert talks are now underway between Iran and Agusta Company to resolve technical problems of the delivery, De Mita told IRNA at a press conference.

The helicopters had been purchased before the Islamic revolution triumphed in 1979, but De Mita said their delivery to Iran was banned because of the Iraqi war. "Now it is up to the parties to the contract to decide about technical issues of the delivery," he said.

Tehran-Rome cooperation is said to have expanded after the two-day visit of Iranian Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi to Italy on January 13 which took place following an invitation by his Italian counterpart de Mita.

It is worth recalling that the almost 8 Iraqi year [as received] did not prevent most big powers from beefing up the aggressor's war machine and that too on easy credits. But where the Islamic Republic was concerned arms and equipment bought with hard cash well before the war were stopped on lame excuses.

**Note Protests Swedish TV 'Sacrilegious' Movie**  
*LD3101164189 Tehran IRNA in English 1623 GMT  
31 Jan 89*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 31, IRNA—The Swedish charge d'affaires was summoned to the Foreign Ministry for the second time in the past 24 hours and handed a strongly-worded protest note against the broadcast of a T.V. program in Sweden insulting the values of the Islamic Republic.

Sweden's state television network Saturday aired a sacrilegious documentary against of [as received] Islam and leadership of the Islamic revolution.

The Swedish charge d'affaires, saying the film was screened without any prior notice, conveyed the Stockholm government's deep regret over the issue and hoped "it will not adversely affect mutual ties."

He also promised that the film will not be screened again on the Swedish television.

The diplomatic was asked to caution the Swedish mass media of the "irreparable damage such incidents might inflict on the interests of the two countries."

**Mitsui Petrochemical Complex Completion Planned**  
OW3001035589 Tokyo KYODO in English 0240 GMT  
30 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 30 KYODO—Iranian Vice Oil Minister Ahmad Rahgozar said in a nationwide broadcast on state radio Sunday that Iran plans to complete the construction of a petrochemical complex that was being built jointly with Japan's Mitsui group until work was halted by the Gulf war.

Rahgozar, who is in charge of the Iranian half of a joint venture, the Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co., that was building the complex, said he believes the Japanese Government is attempting to handle "in a friendly way" the problem of Mitsui's reluctance to continue participation.

He said the complex in Bandar Khomeyni can be completed for only 35 percent of its original estimated total construction cost. He said damage from the Iran-Iraq war was slight. The eight-year conflict ended last August.

Mitsui and Co., which maintains that the damage was considerable, has said it is not economically feasible to continue the 730 billion yen project.

The venture was launched in 1971 and work on the plant began in 1973. Some 600 billion yen had been spent on it when the Japanese side suspended work in 1984.

In other remarks, Rahgozar said 2.5 billion dollars had been earmarked for petrochemical development in Iran's first five-year plan.

**Khamene'i Note Handed to Indonesian President**  
LD0102204289 Tehran IRNA in English 1925 GMT  
1 Feb 89

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA—Deputy Foreign Minister for Asia-Oceania Affairs Javad Mansuri presented to Indonesian President General Suharto a written message from his Iranian counterpart 'Ali Khamene'i, in Jakarta Wednesday.

In the meeting, Suharto called for the expansion of mutual ties, especially in the fields of industries, trade, and agriculture, as well as the exchange of expert teams.

Referring to Iran-Iraq peace talks, the Indonesian president said stability in the region depends on the full implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 598.

Mansuri also extended an invitation to Indonesian Minister of Foreign Affairs Ali Alatas to visit the Islamic Republic, which the latter accepted with pleasure. The invitation was on behalf of Iran's Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati.

**Leaders Celebrate Islamic Revolution Anniversary**  
LD0102131889 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1030 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Excerpts] On the anniversary of the arrival of Imam Khomeyni in the Islamic homeland, at 0903 school bells began to ring all over the country, coinciding with a message from the president.

According to the Central News Unit, in the message Mr Khamene'i offered congratulations on the occasion of the blessed decade of dawn and the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. Addressing the students and future builders of the country, he said:

Thanks to the struggles and great self-sacrifices of this dear and brave nation, our great revolution was victorious and the fruits of the precarious years of the Islamic movement became manifest. The president praised the valuable role of the young and primary and secondary school teachers in the victory of the Islamic revolution of Iran. He called on the youth to prepare themselves for the future management of the country and confrontation with the global enemies of the Islamic revolution, to equip themselves for this, and to act as role models for youth all over the world.

On the basis of this report, in the ceremonies held on the occasion of the anniversary of the imam of the ummah's arrival in the Islamic homeland at the (Isar-e Shahed) girls' school in the third district of Tehran's Department of Education and Training, Majlis speaker Mr Hashemi-Rafsanjani attended an assembly of the students and their parents.

He described the historical moments of the imam of the ummah's arrival in the Islamic homeland, saying: On the eve of the 2nd decade of the revolution we are witnessing the stability and strength that is the revolution's base. The Majlis speaker praised the selflessness and self-sacrifices of the Islamic revolution and the children of the martyrs in safeguarding revolutionary values, and said the start of the 2nd decade of the revolution is the start of the decade of construction and reconstruction. [passage omitted]

According to the Central News Unit, Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi participated in anniversary ceremonies held in the (Tolh) Secondary School in Tehran. He praised the memory of the martyrs of the Islamic revolution and expressed congratulations on the occasion of the 10th anniversary of the victory of the Islamic revolution. He said: Today this country belongs to us, and our youth have acquired the opportunity to develop their talents within the dimensions of progress. [passage omitted]

To pay tribute to the memory of the imam of the ummah's arrival in the country on 1 February 1979, at 0930, simultaneously with the ringing of school bells throughout the country, the bells of all Armenian churches in the country also began to toll.

#### **Khamene'i Marks Anniversary**

*LD0102201889 Tehran IRNA in English 1920 GMT  
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA—President 'Ali Khamene'i today said the Islamic revolution has proved "religion is the major cause of revolutions in the world".

Khamene'i reiterated "this revolutionary system (the Islamic Republic) has generated waves of Islamic movements in the Muslim, non-Muslim and third worlds."

The president made the remarks at a ceremony marking the Ten-Day Dawn period (February 1-11) which ushers in the second decade of the Islamic revolution's victory in Iran.

The first of February marks the 10th anniversary of the triumphant return of the leader of the Islamic revolution, Imam Khomeyni after a 15-year exile, 14 years of which were spent in Holy Najaf (in modern day Iraq).

The ceremony was held at Laleh Hotel in Tehran, attended by 150 prominent Iranian and foreign Muslim scholars, thinkers and men of letters.

President Khamene'i described the Islamic revolution as "unique and exceptional" in comparison to other revolutions which occurred elsewhere in the world. "Our revolution offered a new ideology to mankind," he noted.

Adverting to the anti-Islamic campaign launched by colonial powers since early 19th century, Khamene'i pointed out the new strategy adopted by global arrogance since the middle of the current century through spreading of corrupt western culture and tempting of unsuspecting Muslims to lead a loose life.

"They (colonial powers) had marginal success and in some Muslim states only a minority aped westerners with the so-called elite considering westernization as the only way to save their countries," he said.

Minister of Culture and Islamic guidance Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad Khatami, also present at the event, said "marking the Islamic revolution is not the celebration of an isolated political incident but rather a historical epic and holy jihad aimed at realizing divine values different from those that are common in other countries."

However, Khatami noted "we are far from materializing the ideals of Islam and the Islamic revolution."

Terming the Islamic revolution as "the greatest symbol of opposition to the western civilization," he said the revolution appeared on the world political scene with an ideology that respects human sciences, knowledge, arts and technology while at the same time positively differing from other ruling systems of government around the globe.

#### **Musavi Reviews Achievements**

*LD0102195789 Tehran IRNA in English 1815 GMT  
1 Feb 89*

[Text] Tehran, Feb. 1, IRNA—Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi termed the Ten Day Dawn as "a time to review achievements of the revolution and to export the experience to the world."

"This would make nations realise that one can successfully resist against heavy odds and reconstruct a country," said the premier at the inaugural ceremony of an exhibit displaying progress during the first decade of the Islamic revolution.

He said various plots were hatched against Iranian Muslims which only helped strengthen the revolution and kept alive its lofty values.

"The birth of a conscious man is what the Islamic Republic got during its first decade, an asset which has continued to worry the superpowers," Musavi remarked.

Later, the premier visited pavilions of the martyr foundation, the crippled of the Islamic revolution, Islamic guidance and mines and metals ministries, as well as the book exhibit.

Ministries and organisations totalling 48 in all are displaying their proud achievements at the exhibit, which is open to the public for the 10 days of dawn.

#### **Montazeri Addresses Basij on Reconstruction**

*LD2901104389 Tehran IRNA in English 1015 GMT  
29 Jan 89*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 29, IRNA—Ayatollah Montazeri said in the holy city of Qom on Friday, that although war has ended war fronts must not be neglected, reported the Persian daily JOMHURIYE ESLAMI Sunday.

Speaking to group of visiting Basij members accompanied by head of the Basij corps Hojjat ol-Eslam Mohammad 'Ali Rahmani the ayatollah added that at time of peace the fronts must be fortified lest the enemy think of another aggression.

More on the same subject he said that now the war has apparently ended the Basij and other combat forces must be strengthened and be provided with good training.

He added that if military maneuvers are to be held they should be held in war zones and border areas rather than cities.

Ayatollah Montazeri stressed that in manning the fronts more attention must be paid to quality than quantity with training being the most important factor.

Turning to the issue of campaign against narcotics and other ills of the society Ayatollah Montazeri said that the problems must be fought at the grassroot and solutions must be found for unemployment and poverty.

Elsewhere in his speech he referred to the forthcoming revolution anniversary celebrations and said if the festivities aim at reviving the genuine objectives of the revolution educational and documentary programs must be prepared in a way to motivate and mobilize the whole nation for reconstruction of the country.

He added that newspapers, radio and television must be put at the service of such programs and people be provided with an opportunity to express their constructive views and criticism.

Elsewhere in his speech the ayatollah said that due to the war there exists unemployment and poverty and there is shortages of many commodities and even electricity. The money which is to be spend on festivities should instead be used to remove these deficiencies or help the families of martyrs, disabled and poverty-stricken families, he told the visitors.

He added that radio and television instead of broadcasting indecent and cheap programs which are immoral and against Islamic and revolutionary culture, should air educational programs and those in line and related to Islamic and revolutionary culture.

More on the same subject he added that moves must be avoided which would create the impression that newspapers are government controlled or that radio, television and the press are monopolized and service only a handful number of people.

Stressing that such a notion is totally wrong he said that radio, television and press belong to the people and one must be allowed to express his criticism or opinion which is helpful for the progress of the country.

In conclusion Ayatollah Montazeri cited the example of Japan after the Second World War where talents and creativity of the nation were mobilized and utilized for reconstruction and progress of the country. He added that Japan instead of being occupied with ceremonial and entertaining programs, rebuilt the country.

**Mansuri Meets Press on Postwar Rehabilitation**  
SK2601010689 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES in English  
26 Jan 89 p 2

[Text] Iran welcomes South Korean companies' participation in its war rehabilitation projects that will cost about \$200 billion over the next ten years, visiting Iranian Deputy Foreign Minister Mohammad Javad Mansuri said yesterday.

Mansuri said his government has yet to spell out how many countries would take part in the projects, but "the quality of the participating companies, the timing of construction, and job performance capabilities" would be "important" factors in choosing the specific companies.

In a press conference at the Press Center yesterday evening, Mansuri noted that there is a "high potentiality" for South Korean firms to participate in the war recovery projects, noting that their "capabilities and job performances" have been proven enough.

He said Iran would also enlist help from other foreign countries, adding that the top priority would be on speedy recovery of its infrastructure sectors including energy, oil, gas, steel, petroleum industry and transportation.

He revealed that about half of an estimated \$200 billion for the rehabilitation will come from oil revenues and the other half from "external financial resources."

Explaining that he has discussed many issues with Foreign Ministry officials here, the deputy foreign minister said the two countries agreed to restore ambassadorial level to their diplomatic missions that have been represented by charge d'affairs. He came here on a visit from Jan. 23-26 at the invitation of his counterpart Sin Tong-won.

Asked to confirm if North Korea has supplied weapons to Iran in recent years, he just said the Iranian Government would make efforts to maintain "satisfactory" relations with the two Koreas, declining to elaborate. Iran has also diplomatic relations with Pyongyang.

He said that Pyongyang has asked Iran to render help in exploring North Korean offshore oilfield, and said Iranian government is currently "examining" the offer. North Korea recently struck crude oil 100 kilometers from its west coast.

Meanwhile, he ruled out the possibility of Iran's normalizing diplomatic relations with the United States, stressing that it "totally depends on Washington's change in its policy." He called on Washington to renounce its efforts for "hegemony," above all.

Asked if Tehran is willing to help in freeing American hostages in Lebanon, reportedly taken by a pro-Iranian extremist group, he dismissed it by saying Iran has nothing to do with the group taking the hostages.

**Shah Regime 'Secret Documents' To Be Displayed**  
LD3101194989 Tehran IRNA in English 1808 GMT  
31 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 31, IRNA—Secret documents seized from anti-revolutionary groups and from SAVAK, the former regime's notorious intelligence and security organization will be on display at home and at Iranian missions abroad during the ten-day dawn.



The Islamic Revolution's victory in Iran is celebrated February 1-11 every year, popularly known as "the ten day dawn". February 1, 1979, marks the year of Imam Khomeyni's return from 15 years of exile and ten days later with the disintegration [former premier] Shapur Bakhtiar's rule the revolution culminated.

Organized by the Information Ministry, the exhibition the first of its kind since 1979, will be held in Tehran, several provincial capitals and six foreign countries.

An official told IRNA that over 350 documents and pictures depicting the overthrow of the Shah's regime, foreign plots, crimes committed by anti-revolutionary groups and portraits of martyrs of the Islamic Revolution will be displayed.

He said the exhibits will provide a good opportunity for scholars conducting research on the various aspects of the Islamic Revolution.

**Islamic Propagation Conference Opens in Tehran**  
*LD2901110689 Tehran IRNA in English 1050 GMT  
29 Jan 89*

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 29, IRNA—More than a thousand Islamic scholars from Iran and foreign countries are attending a conference on Islamic propagation to analyse various methods of communication, ways of countering Western propaganda and spreading the message of Islam.

"The world propaganda scene is like a scene of battle," said President Ali Khamene'i in his opening address Sunday.

"It is necessary that the thinkers of the Islamic world think of something for this issue and focus their capabilities on the ways to confront (Western) propaganda."

He said Western radio stations were beaming 7,100 hours of programs per week in tens of languages worldwide and the communist block nations also broadcast a similar volume of material.

"This is the kind of propaganda the world of Islam is facing," the president said and added that there were also thousands of films, books, and other publications constantly besieging people's minds.

On the other hand Muslims also had a religious duty to promote Islam throughout the world but Khamene'i stressed that those who stepped in this direction should conform their message with the conditions of time and place.

Some 700 guests from Tehran and 250 from the provinces are attending the conference with over 40 foreign guests from Nigeria, Pakistan, India, the Philippines, Egypt, Turkey, Hong Kong, Britain, France, Switzerland, Senegal and Guyana who have so far arrived.

The three-day Islamic Thought Conference is the sixth organized annually by the Islamic Propagation Organization headed by Ayatollah Ahmad Jannati, who is also a member of the Council of Guardians.

In his speech Ayatollah Jannati said the conference was of particular significance because it was being held at a time when the war with Iraq had come to a halt and Iran was directing its efforts towards reconstruction.

"With their propaganda weapon the enemies of the Islamic revolution are trying to portray the Islamic Republic as a terrorist state, a violator of human rights or a defeated and impotent nation," he said.

"They are making lots of noises that the Islamic Republic of Iran has retreated from its positions," He added and the objective was to disappoint the Muslims of the world of the Islamic revolution, weaken their belief in Islam and attract them to other religions.

**'Leftist Underground Groups' Uncovered in Esfahan**  
*LD3001114689 Tehran IRNA in English 1130 GMT  
30 Jan 89*

[Text] Esfahan, Jan. 30, IRNA—Since the formation of the Information Ministry's branch in Esfahan over five years ago 15 armed leftist underground groups have been uncovered in the province.

The head of the department said the groups, including the previously unknown Dashnak Party which only operated in Esfahan, were smashed between 80 and 100 percent.

Also with information received from people, 23 attempted assassinations were thwarted, the official added without giving further details.

The department had sifted through thousands of documents seized from the American Embassy in Tehran in 1979 and a number of agents had been "identified" in the province.

"We are continuing our investigations on some of them," he said.

The official was speaking in an interview with IRNA on the activities of the department since its establishment in August 1983.

On the implementation of the law on political parties he said the Information Ministry was not involved in any activity that would limit the freedom of groups which had not resorted to arms.

"The Islamic Republic has gained enough experience in the intelligence field for it not to be concerned about political activity."

The information head in Esfahan stressed that at present Iran was not facing a significant threat from anti-revolutionary and seditious groups inside the country.

"Fortunately with cooperation from the committed people of Esfahan seditious groups namely the Munafiqeen (MKO) no longer have a versatile organization in this province."

He expressed hope that the scattered activities carried out against the state "from time to time by deviated elements" would be neutralized by the continuing cooperation of the people.

The Information Ministry official said four Baghdad-based members of the munafiqeen who were on a mission to take a number of supporters to Iraq had been arrested sometime this year (ends March 20).

Also this year 13 persons, including three under the cover of military organizations, had been arrested for passing secret military information to Iraq. Another spy was killed during an Iraqi bombing raid, he added.

The department is setting up a public exhibition on the ten days marking the first decade of the Islamic Revolution (1-11 February).

**Steel Production To Increase at Esfahan Mill**  
*LD2501211189 Tehran IRNA in English 1800 GMT*  
25 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 24, IRNA—Output at the Esfahan steel mill is to reach 1.15 million tons annually, an addition of 700,000 tons, once the 'Navard-300' high furnace starts operation during the ten-day-dawn (Feb. 1-11), announced the deputy mines and metals minister today.

Mohammad Hoseyn Moqimi also disclosed that within the next six months the mill's capacity will climb to 1.9 tons per annum, as per the agreement reached at the recent session of the Iran-USSR economic commission in Moscow last December.

Moqimi who doubles as director general of the National Iranian Steel Company said at present the foundry and steel units are working below capacity, turning out 1.1 million tons per year because of some designing fault, "whereas the actual capacity should be 1.35 million tons annually."

Yazd's giant Bafq mine supplies iron ore to the Esfahan steel mill said Moqimi and put the mine's annual yield at 1.8 million tons, which he added is expected to rise to 3 million tons of shortly.

The mill's annual coal needs of 800,000 are procured from Kerman and the northern mines while the rest is imported, he said. "Coal output stood at 686,000 tons last year and is expected to reach 800,000 tons by year's end (March 20 1989)," he added.

On the Nasr steel complex at Ahvaz, he said it was designed to produce 1.55 million tons of steel bars annually, and will become fully operational by the end of the next year (March 20, 1990).

"Last year it produced 125,000 tons of steel bars from scrap iron, and this year the figure will be not less than 150,000 tons," he predicted.

Iran's total steel output capacity is about 6.3 million tons per year, of which only a mere 1.3 million tons are being produced. The present needs of the country is 3.5 million tons of steel and with the start of reconstruction projects the annual steel need would rise to 7 million tons, Moqimi said.

"If all goes well, steel production would reach 2 million tons next year and 3.5 million tons in the following," he concluded.

**Import Restrictions Lifted on 10 'Scarce Items'**  
*LD2601113289 Tehran IRNA in English 1122 GMT*  
26 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 26, IRNA—The private sector can import ten more scarce items, including butter and computers, in the latest step to relax import restrictions.

The Commerce Ministry also announced Thursday [26 January] that import orders of goods worth nearly \$119 million had so far been approved following the lifting of the restrictions on dozens of items in recent months.

The Council for Reconstruction approved that from 30 January ten items such as butter, baby food, calculators and computers, film and zinc for publishers, and types of tyres not included in previous deregulation moves could be imported by the private sector.

Since October the three previous free-import decisions by the council covered various agricultural, medical, stationery, chemical and electronic items of short supply.

The imports will be carried out with foreign exchange obtained from the black market or from Iranians living abroad. The government will not allocate any money from its oil income or from national reserves.

"Lifting the import restrictions from these goods...has had an impact on their wholesale price and consequently on their retail price," said acting Commerce Minister Abd al-Hoseyn Vahaji in a press conference Thursday.

For instance the price of paper had dropped 40 to 50 percent and to a similar extent the price of stationery. "We hope that prices would go down further in the future," he added.

Vahaji said up to last week 4,164 people had applied for imports and so far 1,876 requests worth \$118,664,220 had been approved by the Commerce Ministry. Only 611 of the applicants were businessmen with official trading identity cards and the rest were ordinary people following the guideline that anyone above the age of 18 could take part in import activity.

The breakdown of orders included \$19.8 million for light industrial products such as stationery, \$16.4 million for paper and wood, \$15 million for foodstuffs, \$10.3 million for tools, \$6.5 million for machinery, \$6.5 million for chemicals, and \$4.9 for electronic devices.

#### Measures in Anti-Narcotics Campaign Reported

##### Opium, Heroin Seized

LD2801102489 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
0730 GMT 27 Jan 89

[Text] Forty merchants of death have been arrested in Birjand, (Qa'enat), and Darreh Gaz; more than 18 kilograms of opium and 1.130 grams of heroin were seized. Gold trinkets, drug paraphernalia, cash, and a motorcycle were also confiscated. These articles and the smugglers were handed over to the judicial authorities.

##### Anniversary Delays Executions

LD2801132589 Tehran IRNA in English 1252 GMT  
27 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 28, IRNA—Death sentences against drug smugglers would be suspended for ten days in the period marking the 10th anniversary of the Islamic revolution, a report claimed Saturday.

The daily ETTELA'AT quoted unnamed sources that the planned executions of drug traffickers throughout the country would not be carried out between 1-11 February.

It also reported that six professional traffickers [as received] would be hanged before dawn on Sunday and a number of others would face death in other regions during coming days.

Seventy-four drug traffickers have been hanged and more than 63 tons of opium and heroin have been seized in recent weeks in a nation-wide campaign to root out the problem facing a million Iranians.

The intensity of the campaign has terrorized the drug business forcing up the price of heroin by between 1,350 and 17,00 percent in some regions.

Sources say pushers were demanding addicts to use the drug in front of them to make sure that the purchased drug would not be discovered in police raids.

A new law on narcotics went into effect on 21 January according to which any smuggler caught with more than 30 grams of heroin or five kgs of opium will face the death penalty.

Meanwhile some 13 drug smugglers, among them 11 gang leaders were arrested and a large haul of narcotics were seized in Tehran, Sistan Baluchestan and Hormozgan Provinces over the past few days.

The Islamic Revolutionary Committee [IRC] men routed two drug smuggling gangs in Sistan Baluchestan and Hormozgan provinces arresting 11 gang leaders and seizing 265 kgs of opium and 40 kgs of heroin.

Meanwhile in Rasht a man claiming to be the leading drug trafficker in Gilan, Mazandaran [place name as received] and Esfahan Province was arrested while driving a jeep with 30 kgs of opium hidden in its door panels.

The man named as Mahmud Delpasand from Chalus, near Rasht, admitted to the distribution of 150 kgs of opium in the three provinces.

On Thursday, a group of IRC personnel on patrol arrested an Afghan suspect in downtown Tehran and found one kg of heroin planted inside a vegetable oil can.

The IRC also discovered four kgs of heroin inside a residence frequented by a suspected smuggler.

##### Drug Smugglers Hanged

LD2901105189 Tehran IRNA in English 1044 GMT  
29 Jan 89

[Text] Tehran, Jan. 29, IRNA—In continuation of the biggest campaign ever against drug trafficking launched January 21, 22 more drug smugglers have been hanged in Tehran and other cities in the last three days.

The verdicts issued by the headquarters in charge of the campaign against narcotics, were carried out in Tehran and eight other provincial cities.

15,680 kgs of opium, 101 kgs of heroin and 10 kgs of morphine had been smuggled, produced and distributed by the smugglers, said a statement issued by the headquarters here Sunday.

Meanwhile two armed burglars were also executed in Tehran's Evvin Prison Sunday after being tried by the Islamic Revolutionary Court. They were found guilty of establishing armed robbery rings and terrorizing people.

As part of the campaign to eradicate drug smuggling so far at least 72 smugglers have been hanged in Tehran and other cities.

### **252 Dealers Arrested in Karaj**

*LD3001171589 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian  
1230 GMT 30 Jan 89*

[Text] Thanks to the efforts of the Islamic Revolution Guards Committee in Karaj, 252 drug dealers were arrested in that city, and 164 kg of narcotics, including opium, heroin, and hashish were seized and confiscated together with five rifles, 200 cartridges, three video sets and 150 pornographic films.

According to a Central News Unit report, the commander of the Islamic Revolution Guards Committee in Karaj, in an interview with correspondents, while announcing the above said: Two big networks, which were involved in armed robbery in Esfahan, Mashhad, and Zahedan, were also smashed and in this connection 15 men and 2 women were arrested and handed over to judicial authorities.

### **International Rings 'Wiped Out'**

*LD3101213689 Tehran IRNA In English 1810 GMT  
31 Jan 89*

[Text] Kerman, Jan. 31, IRNA—Four international drug rings were wiped out and over a ton of narcotics was set ablaze in the desert of southeast Kerman Province over the past 48 hours.

Several traffickers were also killed and many others arrested in the shoot out with the Islamic Revolutionary Committeemen [IRC].

The "death merchants" equipped with firearms of various kinds including anti-aircraft guns, automatic rifles and machine-guns were moving in four large convoys at Zangi Ahmad desert, when IRC personnel supported by helicopter gunships surprised and routed them.

During the operation, eight vehicles, over one ton of narcotics and a large number of weapons belonging to the smugglers were set ablaze and 20 kgs of opium and lots of firearms were seized.

**'Massacre' of Baluchis, Drug Efforts Said Linked**  
*TA3101182189 (Clandestine) Iran's Flag of Freedom  
Radio in Persian 1630 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[Text] Reports by our fellow strugglers indicate that in an unprecedented offensive, the ruthless Islamic Republic regime has massacred our compatriots in Sistan Va Baluchestan.

Latest reports indicate that this Saturday and Sunday, the region of [name indistinct] sustained a most intensive bombardment by the IRGC Air Force. During this bombardment a large number of men, women, and children were killed.

After pulling out the Army, Gendarmerie, and other security forces, the Islamic Republic regime, which prepared to resume the massacre of our Baluchi compatriots for many months, assigned the IRGC and the Islamic Revolution committees jointly to launch a large-scale assault.

Simultaneously, the regime unleashed an uproar and a media campaign on drug trafficking in this province. By closing the border, the regime in practice placed this region under a total siege prevented any food supplies and fuel from being sent to the people of Sistan Va Baluchestan. It then began massacring them.

### **Pakistan**

#### **Iran's Foreign Minister Velayati Pays Visit**

*LD0102093189 Tehran IRNA In English  
0905 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] Islamabad, Feb. 1, IRNA—Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati today expressed hope that Afghan brethren could overcome their problems after the withdrawal of Soviet forces from Afghanistan by mid-February.

Velayati who was talking to reporters on his arrival at Islamabad airport added there are good signs of close cooperation among Afghan groups residing in Iran and Pakistan following their meetings in Islamabad, Tehran and Peshawar. He said Iran and Pakistan have constantly helped the Afghans in this connection.

Velayati arrived here on a three day official visit at the invitation of his Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan. He was greeted at the airport by Yaqub Khan, Acting Foreign Minister Homayun Khan and Political Undersecretary Afzal Qadir.

He is to discuss Tehran-Islamabad ties and latest developments in the region especially Afghanistan issue with Pakistani officials.

#### **Confers With Yaqub Khan**

*BK0102111789 Islamabad Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr Ali Akbar Velayati, held talks with Sahabzada Yaqub Khan in Islamabad this morning. They were assisted at the talks by senior officials. The two sides are understood to have exchanged views on bilateral relations and the situation in the region, particularly the Afghan problem.

#### **Discusses Afghan Issue**

*BK0102164689 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
1500 GMT 1 Feb 89*

[Excerpt] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, met with President Ghulam Ishaq Khan in Islamabad today. They reiterated the need for setting up a broad-based government in Afghanistan that would be



acceptable to all segments of the Afghan people, ensuring the restoration of peace after the Soviet withdrawal, and for giving priority to reconstruction of the war-ravaged country.

President Ghulam Ishaq Khan said Afghanistan is almost in ruins because of long-term foreign dominance. He added that, after the withdrawal of Soviet forces, the Afghan people have to begin anew efforts to reconstruct their country. The immediate establishment of a Majlis-I-Shura [consultative council] is imperative for the achievement of this aim and the set-up of an interim government.

The president emphasized that Iran and Pakistan should stand together against all difficulties for the common objective of restoration of peaceful conditions and reconstruction work in Afghanistan. The president also emphasized that the world should launch a massive reconstruction effort in Afghanistan along the lines of the Marshal Plan launched in Europe after World War II.

Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati said the gigantic task of reconstruction could only be accomplished by a government that had credibility with the people.

About bilateral relations, Dr Velayati conveyed to the president the keen interest of the Iranian Government for further strengthening bilateral cooperation in various fields. He said Iran hopes a meeting of the Pakistan-Iran joint commission scheduled for next month will help fully explore the potential of mutually beneficial cooperation.

The president accepted an invitation to visit Iran at the first available opportunity. [passage omitted]

#### **Meets With Mujahidin**

*LD0202093189 Tehran IRNA in English  
0753 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 2 IRNA—Iran is strongly against any move which aims at weakening the struggle of the Afghan mujahidin and disintegrating the country, said 'Ali Akbar Velayati in a meeting with representatives of the Peshawar-based 7-party alliance of Afghan mujahidin here Wednesday.

Velayati who arrived here Tuesday on a three-day visit for talks with Pakistani counterpart Sahabzada Yaqub Khan, met with the Afghan mujahidin at the Iranian Embassy. The session was also attended by Yaqub Khan.

Velayati stressed that any solution to Afghan problem which is not acceptable to all interested parties, is doomed to fail. The future Kabul government must suit the demands of the 7-party alliance as well as independent Afghan groups, he added.

Iranian foreign minister emphasized that unity among all Afghan groups including the 7-party alliance and the 8-party coalition is the main pre-condition for victory of the Afghan Muslim people in their struggle against the occupying forces.

Those who plot against Afghanistan should realize that the Afghans do not tolerate foreign domination. Their decade-long struggle is a proof that they defend their Islamic ideals at any price, Velayati told the Afghan leaders.

The Iranian foreign minister reiterated Islamic Republic of Iran's commitment to help Afghan people.

Speaking in the meeting Yaqub Khan told the Afghan leaders that all those interested in the fate of Afghanistan unanimously believe that nothing should be imposed upon Afghans. Rather, the Afghans should be given the right to establish an independent and non-aligned government of their own free will.

Representatives of the 7-party alliance also stressed the need for greater unity and solidarity among the Afghan mujahidin groups in their fight against the occupying troops and unconditional pull out of these forces from the country.

#### **Leaves Islamabad 2 Feb**

*BK0202114589 Islamabad Domestic Service in English  
1100 GMT 2 Feb 89*

[Text] The Iranian foreign minister, Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati, has expressed the hope that leaders of Afghan alliance in Pakistan and their counterparts in Iran will have closer cooperation after the Soviet withdrawal for the reconstruction of Afghanistan. He was talking to newsmen at Islamabad airport this afternoon before his departure for Karachi.

Dr Velayati, who met most of the Afghan alliance leaders in Islamabad during his stay, was of the view that efforts of mujahidin leaders in future will be to have a stronger government in Kabul. The Iranian foreign minister said Pakistan and his country are persuading both sides of the alliance to talk with each other and reach a positive conclusion for friendly and brotherly cooperation. He hoped that there would be progress in their future talks.

#### **Spokesman on Soviet Offer of Economic Assistance**

*BK3101155889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 89*

[Text] The Soviet Union has agreed to consider the expansion of the Pakistan Steel Mill and the Multan-Muzaffargarh Thermal Power Station. Preliminary negotiations in this regard are being held at the diplomatic level.

Meanwhile, a Foreign Office spokesman has said that he has no knowledge of the report, published in a certain section of the press, that the Soviet Union has offered

economic assistance worth 80 billion rupees to Pakistan. He added, however, that Pakistan has asked the Soviet Union for some long-term assistance for the seventh 5-year plan.

**Dates Proposed for Meetings With Indian Officials**  
*BK3101160889 Islamabad Domestic Service in Urdu*  
1500 GMT 31 Jan 89

[Text] Pakistan has proposed some dates to India for the meetings of the joint ministerial commission and the foreign and defense secretaries of the two countries, but there has been no confirmation of these dates from the Indian side. While releasing this information, a Foreign Office spokesman expressed the hope that these meetings will take place in the first quarter of this year.

**AFP Views 'Two-Pronged Policy' on Afghanistan**  
*BK0102043489 Hong Kong AFP in English*  
0418 GMT 1 Feb 89

[By Giles Bertin]

[Text] Islamabad, Feb 1 (AFP)—Pakistan's two-pronged policy towards Afghanistan—one military, the other diplomatic—has made a peaceful resolution of the Afghan conflict considerably more difficult, analysts here say.

Afghan rebel leaders see no need to reach an accord with Kabul if victory seems within their grasp and military support from Islamabad continues, diplomatic and resistance sources said.

Pakistan Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto, who took over December 1, must first put her own domestic affairs in order before she can impose her own views about Afghanistan on the Army, observers noted.

While Pakistan Foreign Minister Yaqub Khan tries to help the mujahidin rebels reach common ground with the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul, Pakistan's Army and Secret Service continue to encourage them to attack the Afghan forces, explained one Asian diplomat.

The Soviet troop pullout, expected to be completed within the next 10 days, has prompted intense diplomatic activity in the past few weeks to try to reach a cease-fire and compromise between the mujahidin and Kabul.

Iranian Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati plans to arrive Wednesday in Islamabad and Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze is expected on Saturday.

Several mujahidin commanders in the Afghan interior are preparing for battle after the Soviet troop withdrawal, set to be finished by February 15 at the latest, without giving any thought to negotiations, said one regional specialist.

"Even if a compromise is reached, it won't last long given the realities of the situation," he said.

Pakistan's military has supported the Afghan rebels with logistic support and arms since the Soviet Army invaded the country in 1979, said one diplomatic source in Islamabad.

The late President Ziaul Haq, who strongly supported the four fundamentalist mujahidin groups and to a lesser extent the more moderate rebel leaders before his death in a plane crash last August, once said his aim was to be able "to go pray in a Kabul mosque" after the fall of the capital.

Mr. Yaqub Khan "advises" the rebels to be understanding towards Kabul, but the Secret Service, led by General Hamid Gul, is making plans to take important cities like Jalalabad in the west, Qandahar in the southeast, and Ghazni, south of Kabul, as well as backing rebel commander Ahmad Shah Mas'ud in Panjsher [Valley], northeast of the Afghan capital, diplomatic sources said.

The Secret Service shares with the Army the distribution of arms among the various mujahidin factions and they sometimes send "advisers" into Afghanistan, said rebel sources.

Last year the Pakistan Secret Service was even recruiting Afghans in the refugee camps to fight in the more fundamentalist rebel groups because moderate mujahidin and tribes loyal to former Afghan King Zahir Shah were threatening to take Qandahar.

The seizing of Afghanistan's second-largest city by moderate rebel groups seemed unacceptable to the Secret Service of General Ziaul Haq, a strong fundamentalist Islamic supporter, both rebel and diplomatic sources said.

On page one of the government-owned "PAKISTAN TIMES" former Federal Finance Minister Dr. Mubashar Hassan called Tuesday for a law to control the "berserk elephant" of the intelligence agencies.

"The intelligence services took control of Afghan policy and elbowed out the Foreign Office during the tenure of Gen. Ziaul Haq", he said.

**U.S. Downing of Libyan Planes Censured**  
*BK3101100989 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English*  
6 Jan 89 p 4

[Editorial: "Outrage Against Libya"]

[Text] The downing of two Libyan MiG-23 aircraft by two United States air force F-14 fighters in the Mediterranean comes as no surprise. The past two weeks had seen Washington whipping up yet another campaign of anti-Libyan hysteria, focusing once again on unsubstantiated charges against that country. This time the Libyans have been accused of building a plant to produce chemical weapons. That the mighty America, which

itself has a massive stockpile of chemical weapons, is charging tiny Libya of attempting to produce similar chemical weapons, amounts to sheer over-reaction.

Col. al-Qadhdhafi, has in fact, been America's favourite whipping boy since the Reagan administration came to power in 1981. (The PLO and Nicaragua are the other American favourites). Washington, has persistently been following a policy of Libya-baiting, acting on the slightest pretext to bully the small country. In April 1981, American carrier-based F-14 jets shot down two Libyan aircraft off the Libyan coast.

In April 1986, United States aircraft conducted savage bombing raids on Tripoli and Benghazi, narrowly missing Col. al-Qadhdhafi and his family, but killing his adopted infant daughter. At the same time, the Reagan administration also tried relentlessly, through the past eight years, to malign Col. al-Qadhdhafi with groundless evidence of Libya's "complicity" in practically everything evil that occurred in the world—from allegations that Col. al-Qadhdhafi had sent murder squads to assassinate Mr. Reagan to being responsible for acts of terrorism anywhere.

But calling Col. al-Qadhdhafi a "mad dog", threatening military action and actually carrying out aggressive measures against a sovereign state, however, places United States within the ranks of the "terrorists", with which the Americans are so obsessed.

Any hopes that Washington will stop over-reacting to the Al-Qadhdhafi "threat" under the Bush administration, appear dim. In fact, it may be mentioned, that it was Mr. George Bush, as Vice President, who while addressing the crew of an American warship in the Persian Gulf just after the American 1986 air strike against Libya, gleefully said that "We have bloodied his (Al-Qadhdhafi's) nose."

Domestic populism in America apparently dictates that the United States should act as a "Rambo" or a "McGyver" to save the world. Particularly when American lives are involved (e.g. in the recent Pan Am disaster in Scotland), there is even stronger pressure at home on the administration to take retaliatory action at all costs, regardless whether the country or person made to so suffer was responsible for the act or not. At the international level, American sideshows in Libya also help to divert attention from the pressing issues in the Middle East. This particular incident may be intended to deflect world attention from the current moves towards a Palestinian settlement.

The immediate condemnation of the incident by some Arab countries and the Soviet press is heartening. But mere verbal censure has failed to deter Washington for the past eight years. The manner in which Mr. Reagan has got away with every aggressive act against Libya in the past has only encouraged the Americans to continue to pursue the policy of bullying small countries. It is time the international community takes serious note of this

latest outrage and devises measures to force the United States to desist from its criminal militancy. It will be unfortunate if no lessons are learnt from this incident and tomorrow some other innocent country becomes a victim of American action.

### Sri Lanka

**Foreign Minister Wants Observers for Elections**  
BK0102115989 Colombo International Service  
in English 1045 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs, Shahul Hameed, has requested the Nonaligned Movement, SAARC, and several organizations in Europe, UK, and U.S.A. to help constitute a group to observe the conduct of the poll of the forthcoming parliamentary elections.

The organizations Mr Hameed has thus far contacted are the European Parliament, the European Economic Commission, the Commonwealth Parliamentary Association, the Sri Lanka-UK Parliamentary Friendship Association, the Inter-Parliamentary Union [IPU], the National Democratic Institute for International Affairs, and the National Republican Institute in the U.S.A.

Mr Hameed has taken this step as a result of the request made by the commissioner of elections. The commissioner conveyed to Mr Hameed the decision taken at a meeting of all the parties to have an arrangement similar to that made for the presidential election. Mr Hameed had suggested that the Nonaligned group could consist of representatives of all past chairmen of the Nonaligned Movement excluding Sri Lanka.

He has requested the president of the European Economic Commission and the president of the European Parliament to nominate their representatives. The Commonwealth and the IPU Parliamentary Association have also been asked to consider the possibility of participating in this initiative.

The SAARC team that participated in the presidential election is also to be invited. It is expected that in all about 30 members from various organizations will constitute the (?full) team. Mr Hameed has pointed out the commission on elections (?says) the only constraint is the limited time that is available for making the arrangements for this purpose. But all efforts have been to constitute the group.

**'Prevention of Terrorism Act' Provisions Invoked**  
BK0102130489 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1230 GMT 1 Feb 89

[Text] The Sri Lankan Government today invoked provisions of the Prevention of Terrorism Act to deal with extremist violence in the country. The move is in apparent response to the continued JVP [Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna] killings in the southern part of the island.

Official sources said, 11 persons, including a local leader of the opposition Sri Lankan Freedom Party were killed by suspected JVP extremists yesterday.

**Tamil Nadu Criticized for Sponsoring 'Terrorists'**  
*BK3101141389 Colombo SUN in English*  
17 Jan 89 p 5

[Editorial: "Godfathers of Terrorism"]

[Text] The Pentagon of the United States of America in one of its latest publications has identified the LTTE amongst the world's top fifty "international terrorist" groups.

As the "WEEKEND" exclusively reported on Sunday, the Pentagon paper blamed the State of Tamil Nadu and its former Chief Minister M.G. Ramachandran for sponsoring these terrorists to wage a dirty war against Sri Lanka.

The revelations in Washington come quite late in the day. It is rather unfortunate.

Nary a word from these friends of Lanka when it was shouting hoarse and pleading desperately for world opinion against South Indian based terrorists who were threatening the very sovereignty and territorial integrity of this country.

The Indian government under Rajiv Gandhi and his late mother refused to concede this fact. On the contrary they denied it vehemently.

High Commissioner J.N. Dixit wants to treat the whole nauseating episode as a "closed chapter". Well and good for India. And terribly wrong for Sri Lanka. The Tamil Nadu sponsored terrorists have indeed caused a calamity.

Thousands of people: civilians, security personnel, rebels and Indian soldiers have been killed, tens of thousands of innocents displaced and rendered destitute, some seeking refuge and asylum abroad and public and private property worth millions devastated.

With the so called "friendly intervention" through the diplomatic auspices of the peace accord, India expects Sri Lanka to treat the five-year-old trauma and agony as a closed chapter.

Indeed one cannot expect to gain anything by opening the wounds of mutual mistrust and xenophobia that evidently caused the crisis of confrontation by proxy. But India cannot wash its hands like Pilate did and overlook its moral obligations and responsibility for the damage caused by its proteges.

Arguably New Delhi cannot be held responsible for Tamil Nadu's involvement in the terrorism waged against Lanka.

Although Delhi knew about these activities, it made no effort to prevent its proliferation.

On the contrary it continued to deny them, thus encouraging the terrorists.

The Indian leadership was obviously motivated by the electoral bounties in the South for their own survival at the top. They did not care a tinker's cuss about the sovereignty and peace in Sri Lanka.

Now that they wish to treat the five-year-old catastrophe as a closed chapter, the best way to do so will be to prove their bona fides by adopting a truly "give and take" policy of a big brotherly or patronising attitude.

Premier Gandhi last week advised his envoy here to seek ways and means of improving mutual relations. He has reportedly sent an important message to President Premadasa in this regard.

Perhaps it is time to open a new chapter based on mutual understanding, self respect and a truly nonaligned relationship between India and Sri Lanka.

**12 Killed in Violence in Southern District**  
*BK0102113389 Colombo LANKAPUVATH in English*  
1110 GMT 1 Feb 89

["OANA/pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, Feb 1 (LANKAPUVATH)—Twelve persons were killed by armed gangs in the last 24 hours and the residence of a ruling party candidate in the forthcoming parliamentary elections was razed to the ground by arsonists in Sri Lanka's southern province district of Matara.

Police told LANKAPUVATH today that 10 of the victims were shot dead and two others had been stabbed to death.